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# The Weekly Gazette

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## WESTERN IRRIGATION.

**A**MONG the various objects that will attract the attention of President McKinley and his party through the west there is none more interesting of itself and more worthy of the serious attention of the broad minded statesman than the various dams, canals and reservoirs by means of which the once barren lands are being transformed into gardens, orchards and fertile fields.

Extending across the country from Idaho on the north to Arizona on the south and from western Kansas as far as California is an area within whose limits, except in small and exceptional tracts, profitable crops cannot be grown without the application of water by artificial means but where, when water is so applied, results are accomplished that surpass those of regions in which agriculture depends upon natural rainfall.

The ten arid states are California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, and the presidential party will pass through all of them. The special train will also traverse the semi-arid states of Texas and Kansas.

Within these states and territories there are undeveloped lands capable of growing crops under irrigation sufficient to sustain the entire present population of the United States including all the Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians and Filipinos.

Within these states there are in successful operation irrigation works of sufficient magnitude and age to set at rest forever any doubt that any one might have as to the possibility of successful development of these lands by means of the diverting of the streams, the storage of surplus rain and snowfall and the development of the underground water channels.

The president may see, if he will, the entire range of American agriculture, from the tropical orchards of Arizona to the oat fields of the Colorado valleys, proceeding under irrigation, he may visit cities that have been built by the wealth developed from the fertility of desert lands, he may see where states are developing their institutions along a new and better line because of the conditions made necessary by the need of water supply, he may learn something of the strength and depth of character of the people that are growing up to maturity under the cloudless sky of the west, and most important of all he may see by the side of a successful civilization the base materials from which it is sprung. Side by side with the orange grove or the apple orchard he may behold the cactus, the sage brush or the desert, and no wise man, such as the president undoubtedly is, could fail to be struck with the magnitude of the opportunity and to understand that when the west asks for national aid to irrigation it is not as a beggar comes to the prosperous, not as the prodigal begs the crumbs from his father's table, but as the finder of a rich mine returns to his old home to get the means of extracting the wealth he has discovered.

The people of the west will be lacking in much of their usual shrewdness, if they do not make of the president's visit an opportunity for proving to him how much reason and good judgment is in our claim that western irrigation should receive national attention, and also of bringing to the notice of the country in an unusually favorable way the successes of the present and the opportunity of the future.

The Gazette would be glad if a special train of congressmen were to follow the president in his long journey through the west. We would like to have them see the artesian wells, the high dams, the reservoirs, the canon flumes, the tunnels, the aqueducts and the long canals by means of which the water is brought to its place of use. We would like to have them see by actual observation the difference that water makes in these regions, and the results that are possible from its successful application to the soil, and then when they had absorbed some of the statistics that any state government or board of trade would be glad to furnish, they might return to their duties at Washington wiser if not better men, and the next time a proposition for national aid to irrigation came before congress it would not be regarded as another raid on the treasury and would receive the consideration that its importance and general value warrant.

However, the opportunity to educate the president and the members of his cabinet is a welcome one, and the west should improve it to the best advantage. It will have its effect in many ways, and later we may hope that eastern congressmen may be awakened to the fact that the national boundary does not lie at the eastern edge of that "Great American Desert" that seems still to exist in their minds, though it has long since vanished from all other localities.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

**T**HE prophets of evil in Great Britain will find fresh ammunition in the budget statement that was presented to the house of commons on Thursday last. An increase of \$160,000,000, a deficit of \$265,000,000, an increase of 17 per cent. in the income tax, a tariff on sugar, molasses and glucose and an export duty on coal, and a proposition to suspend the sinking fund and to borrow more money are not proposals that will be welcome to British taxpayers or British patriots.

The deficit is more than accounted for by the \$225,000,000 that is set down as the expenses of the war in South Africa and the \$15,000,000 for the war in China. So far the people of England have been practically unanimous to push the war in South Africa to a conclusion at all hazards and without regard to expense, and the election of members of parliament was an overwhelming victory for the party of Salisbury and Chamberlain. But budgets sometimes have a power of oratory that is not possessed by political speechmakers, and it would not be at all surprising if the confessions of the chancellor of the exchequer would result in an increase in the strength of the opposition most unwelcome to his majesty's ministers.

It would seem also that the time is particularly inopportune for any proposal of fresh grants for royalty. The British taxpayer is not in a complaisant mood at the present time, and however loyal he may feel toward King Edward the prospect of furnishing additional millions for the ornamental head of the government is not a particularly attractive one.

## THE BURNING OF THE PALACE.

**C**HINESE affairs are in that peculiar condition where trivial incidents may have grave consequences while events of far greater importance in themselves may be lost sight of in the rapidly changing conditions of the times. This fact must be borne in mind in considering the burning of the empress' palace recently occupied as the headquarters of the German commander in chief.

That the fire was of incendiary origin seems altogether probable, and nothing is more likely than that some Chinaman or even a band of conspirators, stung by the intolerable insult of the occupation of the sacred building by the foreigners should have set fire to it with the hope of causing the death of some of the aliens. Certainly

the incident will not improve the temper of the Germans and if it should be established that it was the work of incendiaries there would doubtless be another big addition to the indemnity list.

But the attention of the allies will be chiefly directed towards the effect it may have in delaying the return of the empress to the capital. If the court could not return as long as their official residence was occupied by foreigners, how will it be possible for them to come back to the heap of smoking ruins that marks the site of the imperial palace. Here is certainly cause for delay, and delay is a positive virtue in the eyes of orientals.

But the importance of the burning of the palace is not to be found in the event itself or in anything that may be predicted from this basis. There is no use in guessing what the Chinese will do. When they get ready to come back to Peking they will come, and if they do not care to come back they will remain away. And if anyone knows more about it than that the knowledge has not yet been made public through the press dispatches.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

**O**NE OF the most encouraging political signs of the times is the revolt in the southern states against the Demo-Populism that is represented by such leaders as Tillman in South Carolina and Davis in Arkansas. The effect of the restrictive laws and practices in the southern states has been not only to crush out the colored vote, but also to give the control of the various state governments to the most radical elements of the Democracy. The old-line Democrats of the south, the men who by tradition and character are accustomed to lead in political affairs, the men who are conservative and educated and who have a strong sentiment of patriotism have seen themselves thrust aside to make room for demagogues whose source of power was their ability to sway the passions of the ignorant, to organize the Ku-Klux and the red shirts, and to pose as the friends and the advocates of the unsuccessful.

Unable to establish itself in opposition to Democracy in the southern states, Populism boldly invaded the Democratic organization and finally found itself able to dictate the policy and the candidates of that party and at the present time Populism under the guise of Democracy, by means of the Democratic disfranchisement laws controls the politics of the south.

But the time of reaction against Populism has come in the south as well as in the west. Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who has already given evidence of his sentiments, and there is good reason to believe that a large number of former Democratic leaders are ready to take the step of organizing a formal opposition to the elements now in control of the Democratic party of the south. A strong element in this movement is undoubtedly the spirit of national patriotism that has been aroused by the late war against Spain, for the Bryan Democracy has been in its expressed sentiments so strongly anti-American that it has not been possible for the fellow citizens of Lee and Hobson to conceal their disgust with the Democratic national platform.

A typical southern Democrat of the new line is John Capers of South Carolina, who has recently been appointed as United States district attorney for that state by President McKinley. The Chicago Record-Herald contains a statement of Mr. Capers' politics that is especially interesting in this connection.

"I am not so vain as to suppose that my appointment as district attorney for South Carolina will make any great difference in the political affairs of that state," said John Capers this morning, "but I am sure that it will be gratifying to a large class of young men, who, like myself, have become dissatisfied with the policy and the platform of the Democratic party, and are seeking more congenial political associations. My family have always been Democrats, and I was more or less active as a member of that party until the Chicago convention of 1896. With many others in my state I could not indorse the platform or support the nominees, because we have no sympathy with the Populist ideas they represent. The Kansas City convention of 1900, having renominated the candidate for president and reaffirmed the platform of the previous campaign, we were again compelled to reject the ticket, and we decided to support the Republican candidate. I contributed all that I could to the election of President McKinley. I spent six weeks on the stump in the campaign, chiefly in Maryland and West Virginia, and I suppose that I am now reckoned as a Republican. At least I expect in the future to act with that party because it represents progressive ideas and a patriotic policy."

"I cannot say anything about a movement to organize a white Republican party in South Carolina, although I can say that the Democratic organization and its leaders no longer command the respect and confidence of the better classes of our people, and its national policy is repudiated by the commercial interests and the intelligent and enlightened sentiment of the state. I hope that we shall be able to organize a Republican party in South Carolina that will be a credit to our state and represent the best elements of that community. I am not a political leader, but I shall do everything in my power to promote the movement. I have no fear of negro supremacy. That danger is passed, and it cannot be used any longer by the politicians to create public sentiment and excite prejudice against the Republican organization."

"I am not authorized to speak for Senator McLaurin," said Mr. Capers in conclusion. "He is able to speak for himself, and I understand that he intends to do so next Thursday at the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' association at Charlotte, N. C. From what I have heard of Senator McLaurin's intentions I am sure he will leave no doubt as to his political attitude."

The outcome of this new political movement in the south will naturally depend somewhat upon the action of the national Democracy. If the gold Democrats should gain control of the organization and fusionism and Populism should be repudiated, the conservative southern Democrats would doubtless prefer to keep their places in the Democratic ranks. But if the Bryan men retain their leadership and the Bryan principles remain as the creed of Democracy it is certain that in the near future the solid south will be broken, and Republicanism established on a permanent basis as the political policy of the better element among the southern people.

## ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

**I**T WAS in 1066 that William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, invaded England and possessed himself by the right of might of the crown of England. It was in 1558 that the duke of Guise, in the service of the king of France wrested from Queen Mary of England the city of Calais, last remnant of English possession on French territory. The 500 years included between these two dates were a period of almost constant warfare and when the armies were not busy in the field, kings, ministers and dignitaries of the church were plotting on the one side how they might drive the English from their possessions, on the other how they might defend and expand them.

Out of that conflict there grew results that affected most powerfully the history of the world. The struggle

against England made France a nation; the struggle against France developed the power of England, it made her great upon the sea, it built up the character and spirit of her people and made her in later days the successful defender of human liberty against Philip of Spain and human reason against the French revolution and the reaction that followed it. For 500 years the history of Europe was the story of these two struggling powers and all else was subordinate to them.

It is not purely as a matter of history that these dates and facts have been recalled. At the present time on the east coast of Asia the history of Europe seems about to repeat itself with variations which are already calling forth the best powers of the political prophets. The similarity of position between England and Japan is a striking one, and the resemblance is already made more noticeable by the spirit and ambition that is being developed by the Japanese. The England of the orient is easily to be identified, but it is not seen as yet what nation will assume the role of France in the new drama of the century. It is towards Russia that the enmity of Japan is directed, but with Russia out of the way it is China that would seem to be more nearly in the position of France at the time that the empire of Charlemagne was falling to pieces. The lesser kingdom of Korea, at the present time the scene of Japanese and Russian contentions, has no parallel in European history.

An element that will have an important part in determining the history of eastern Asia is the influence of distant nations or world powers such as never existed in the time of William the Conqueror or Joan of Arc. China, Japan and Russia will not be allowed to work out their problems unhindered and alone. Great Britain must be reckoned with, and so must Germany, while from the opposite side of the broad ocean the great American republic already holds the central key of the Pacific and has established a position in the Philippines.

No parallel of history can be traced that does not have its differences as well as its likenesses, but all the differences in the present case do not alter the fact that Japan now seems about to enter upon a struggle upon the neighboring continent very much as England engaged in a fight for five hundred years to establish herself on the mainland. In the long run England lost, but the struggle developed those qualities of her people that made her what she is today. What Japan may become is a secret of the future, but it does not take a very shrewd insight to see that Japan is going the way of the nations that become great.

## ANOTHER LAND OPENING.

**T**HE opening of two more Indian reservations in Oklahoma this summer is attracting much attention, more so probably than the event deserves. It has become a tradition of the west that Indian lands are always better and more desirable for settlement than the ones by which they are surrounded. In the case of Oklahoma many settlers did secure very valuable lands, a fact that is sufficiently evidenced by the rapid and even astonishing growth of that territory, and it is not surprising that there should be much interest in the coming opening.

The lands soon to be thrown open to settlement are located in the southwestern part of the territory and most of them considerably to the south and west of those that have been so rapidly improved in recent years. The largest reservation is known as the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation. It extends from Indian territory on the east to the Texas panhandle on the west and from the Washita river on the north to Texas on the south. This reservation comprises very nearly 2,000,000 acres, an area somewhat larger than Connecticut and about three times as large as Delaware. Besides this large reservation there is a smaller one known as the Washita reservation, located just north of the river of that name and extending from the Indian territory on the east to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands on the west. In this tract there are not quite 750,000 acres. Together the two reservations measure about 114 miles from north to south and 81 miles from east to west.

In regard to the character of this land, Colonel Randall, the Indian agent, who has entire control of the affairs of the two reservations to be opened, and who knows every foot of the ground, in referring to the nature of the country and the opportunity for the homeseeker said: "The statement that these lands about to be opened for settlement constitute a vast, fertile area of several million acres extent is altogether wrong and should be corrected as far as possible. There are parts of it that are exceedingly well adapted for agricultural purposes when there is sufficient rainfall, that portion known as the Washita valley, which lies along the Rock Island railroad between Chickasha and Anadarko being as fine farming land as can be found anywhere. It is this fertile section that has given the fine reputation it seems to enjoy, but does not deserve as a whole. There is one-fourth of the reservation, about 742,000 acres lying in the north-west portion, where the soil is very light, porous and sandy. It is covered with sage grass, washes easily and when plowed blows about and drifts. This being the case it of course dries out quickly and the crops sown upon it dry up and burn easily. They have proved a poor success as farm lands, despite the fact that continued effort has been made to create farms here for many years."

"On the land known as the agency farm, which is as good soil as there is in the territory, there have been but four crops in twenty years, and none of these reached thirty bushels to the acre on account of the hot winds and continued droughts which are peculiar to this section. The lands of the reservation generally are better adapted for grazing purposes than for farming. I have reported the facts as I have given them to you in my departmental reports to the government from time to time, and my predecessors in office have done likewise, and it seems strange that the true state of affairs out here should be so generally misunderstood. The opposition of the cattle men to the opening of the reservation may have led some to believe that the reports were colored to favor their interests, but this is not the case, and even if it had been, there is no occasion for continuing the deception now that the bill to open the lands has become a law. My reason for being so plainspoken about the matter is simply that I do not want the people to be deceived in the character of the country that is attracting them. There is lots of good land on both sides of the river, but the 4,000 Indians now living upon it will get the most of it that is worth having. If the opening were made today there are five men at hand for every desirable claim that would be left."

Valuable or not, the opening of these lands will not be attended by the rush of settlers that made the entrance to Oklahoma so spectacular. The bill in congress that provided for the throwing open of these reservations also gave to the president power to provide some different plan of apportioning the lands than the indiscriminate rush that gave rise to so much quarrelling and litigation in Oklahoma. It seems probable, therefore, that there will be some kind of a drawing and an allotment of claims at the land office. The number of probable claimants is several times greater than the number of claims, so that only a fraction of those that participate in the drawing will get lands, and if the quality of them is no better than stated above, it is probable that many of the fortunate ones will be no better off than those less lucky.

The settlement of these Indian lands has an additional interest as a closing scene of a movement that is unequalled in human history. Never before has there been such a distribution of fertile lands among actual settlers as has taken place in the western United States with-

in the past 50 years, and nowhere else does there exist within temperate regions the material in vacant lands for a repetition of it. From the Ohio and the lakes the tide has swept westward until it reached the borders of the arid region. At the present time there is no public land of first-class quality open to settlement, and within a short time under a continuance of the present policy all the great Indian reservations will have been allotted in severalty or thrown open to white settlement. After that there will remain only the arid lands, the problem of whose cultivation will engage the thoughts of western Americans for many years to come, but which will, as we believe, in the end result in the building up of an agricultural and industrial organization superior to any that is to be found in the rainfall area.

## RATE WARS NOT DESIRABLE.

**T**HE GAZETTE hopes that it will be possible for the Colorado railroads to reach some sort of an agreement that will prevent the threatened war on passenger rates this summer. Such wars are as detrimental to the general interests of the public as they are to the railroad companies, and they ought to be avoided whenever this is possible, that is to say, always.

A low rate is of undoubted benefit both to the people and the railroads. It promotes travel, makes business better, helps to build up the country and tends directly towards an increase of dividends.

But there is a point beyond which the reduction of rates ceases to be a blessing. When that point is reached the decrease of the fare attracts passengers that are in no wise desirable. The railroad carries them at a loss. They arrive in the Colorado cities with a slice of bologna or half a chicken sandwich and expect to pick up enough gold on the streets to pay their way at the Antlers or the Brown Palace. They want to see the Black Canon of the Gunnison, the Cottonwood canon of the Grand and the Loop all in the same day at five cents for the round trip. They expect the brokers to sell them Portland stock for ten cents a share one day and buy it back from them at five dollars the next. They crowd the hotels to overflowing and if received into hospitable private homes they grumble because they are deprived of the luxuries to which they were accustomed in Mud Hollow, Ind., or Stumptown, Mo. They bring nothing with them when they come and the longer they stay the more of a detriment they are.

The railroads do no service to Colorado in bringing that class of people to it, and they gain nothing themselves, either in the present or the past by transforming their passenger coaches into stock cars in which a mass of humanity is packed without regard to comfort, sanitation or scarcity of decency.

A passenger rate war is the insanity of railway management, and if the railway kings cannot arrange their differences without a rate war, they had better go over and hunt lions on White river for a couple of weeks and leave their offices in charge of the railway queens or jacks or two spot office boys, or someone else who will fix things right.

Low rates are a blessing but rate wars are a curse, a decided injury to all concerned. They are a snare and a trap for the unwary. They induce people who haven't sense or money enough to travel right, to go to places they don't want to see. In order to inflict themselves upon people who don't want to see them, at an actual loss to the railroad companies upon each ticket.

Now grown up men can be so silly is something that is beyond comprehension even in this crazy old world.

## ONLY ONE FLAG.

**T**HE territorial legislature of Hawaii has shown good sense and a commendable spirit of Americanism in refusing to adopt a territorial flag. It was proposed to make the old flag of Hawaii, the flag of the territory, but this was voted down on the ground as stated in the dispatches that it was not customary for territories of the United States to have a distinctive flag of their own.

In the earlier days of the republic the use of state flags was quite common and in some of the states it continued up to the close of the war of the rebellion. But through the north and west the use of a state flag is almost unknown and there are very few people who even know whether the state they live in has a distinctive flag or not.

It is well that this should be the case, for in everything that the flag represents we are Americans and not citizens of a particular state. The advantages of national unity are so great and the division of our country upon any line would be such an immeasurable calamity that the flag becomes not only the emblem of our patriotism and our national pride, but also to a most conspicuous degree of our national self-interest, which consists in the development of a single people in a territory of continental proportions, with outlying dependencies and defenses as may be necessary, a self-interest that is independent of state lines or sectional divisions and that is as wide and as far-reaching as the land over which the flag of our nation waves.

The new street railway company is acting promptly in carrying into effect the provisions of the ordinance approved at the last election. The tracks to be built through the streets are only a part of the necessary preparations. Power houses and car barns must be built, expensive machinery installed, cars ordered long in advance and brought from the east and other arrangements made. The new company appears to be taking hold of these matters in good shape and the public will have the opportunity to profit by the new car lines with as little delay as possible.

The adage that speculators are like a flock of sheep is too true of the Colorado Springs market. Stocks appear to go up or down without any regard to the conditions at the mines and with very little connection with the general business conditions of the country. It is a well known fact nevertheless that those who make the most money in the speculative markets do so by buying on the decline and selling on the rise. But it takes nerve to do this and nerve is something that the ordinary "lamb" does not possess.

The increase of production at Leadville is most gratifying to all interested in Colorado mining affairs. This is all the more evident because the increase is largely due to an extension of the productive area. The production has now reached an average of 2,400 tons daily and the prospects for a further increase appear to be excellent.

The Thirty-third infantry has been mustered out at San Francisco. Some of the members of this regiment were from Colorado Springs and some of them will doubtless return to this city. The Gazette bespeaks for them the reception that is due to those that have served their country well in distant lands.

We protest against the extinction of the Tsung-li-yamen. It is one of the few Chinese words we know how to spell. The hardworking newspaper man has some rights that diplomatists ought to respect, and Tsung-li-yamen is one of them.

Greater New York has a new political party. As it was formed especially to fight Tammany, there is not much help for it.

Among the newer candidates, we are occasionally reminded that David B. Hill is still a Democrat.

# Contributed Articles...

## ... On Current Topics

### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

By JOHN KEAN, United States Senator, New Jersey.  
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Is the administration living up to the pledge made to the Cuban people by the country through congress, to the pledge of the Republican party made in national convention, and to its own pledge as set forth in various official papers? This question, involving the major questions under discussion at the present time, and will continue to be so for many months to come. Not only that, it is of such grave import that the controversy to which it has given rise will have to be examined by the history writers of the present and future and adjudicated upon in the light of the experience that is yet to come.

Cuba was declared to be independent by the United States in the Teller resolution. Are the demands made by congress in the Platt resolutions a violation of the first declaration, or to put it in another way, are they inconsistent with it? That is the hub of the whole contention. The administration holds that they are not; the members of the Cuban constitutional convention and those opposed to the administration hold that they are.

In considering the question the fact should not be lost sight of that the Teller resolution preceded the war with Spain. That conflict cost the United States a vast amount of money, and considerable loss of life, directly and indirectly. When Spain was finally beaten there came the treaty of peace. In that instrument the United States assumed certain moral responsibilities, not only toward the late subjects of Spain themselves, but toward the nations having large interests in the island. These responsibilities cannot be tossed aside and evaded as they may be by the United States to say to Cuba, "now we have freed you, go and do as you please."

Such policy on our part would be national lunacy. We are sponsors for the future good government of Cuba before the world. We owe it to the Cuban people themselves to see that the government they decide upon is the best they could devise under the conditions, and that it will be able to maintain itself. It might be a menace to ourselves at some time in the future, whether near or remote. In enforcing the Platt conditions the administration is really taking measures to conserve the independence of Cuba, not to destroy it. One of the self-government requires long training, and cannot be acquired in a single day. It was speaking of the then newly emancipated South American colonies. They were not, he declared, fitted for self-government, and would not be for a long course of years. The experience of more than half a century proves that, so far as many of these republics are concerned, he was clearly right. Nearly every one of them has been from the date of its independence to the present hour, under the rule of military usurpers and dictators, and not constitutionally elected presidents. Their history is one long record of conspiracy and revolution, of confiscation of property and public and private ruin. The rights of the many have been trampled upon by the few, and the people are very little advanced in point of civilization beyond that of their fathers three generations ago.

Cuba must give guarantees that here future will not be filled with the tragedies that have stained the governments of the southern half of the continent. She must place the United States in the position of being able to maintain her independence as against any power that may threaten it. On more than one occasion the country has been on the verge of war on account of some of our continental sister republics. One war for Cuba is all that we should be asked to undertake. Sound policy demands that Cuba shall be protected against herself, and that we shall be protected against Cuba.

### BANISHMENT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

By JOHN P. FOLEY.  
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Bishop Henry M. Turner, of the African Methodist church, advocates the banishment of all negro criminals. In a sermon recently preached in the city of Macon, he declared that the United States government should deport all the black outlaws of Africa, and expressed the opinion that if a few steamship lines were established to carry the southern deserters to the west coast, a profitable commerce might thereby be built up. It may be the bishop did not intend that he should be taken seriously by his fellow citizens, generally; that his object was merely to impress upon his own race, as forcibly as possible, his conviction that the negro criminal is a menace to the white race, and that he must place the negro criminal in the hands of the government, and that the government must have jurisdiction over the majority of the criminal acts committed by the blacks, that the punishment of them devolves upon the courts of the different states and that their judicial tribunals are debilitated from the infliction of that form of punishment. But this is not the only point at issue. The bishop's proposition is a serious one, and it is not to be transported to Africa without the consent of the powers which exercise sovereignty over it, and it is very certain that no one of them would be willing to extend a welcome to miscreants, either white or black.

It may be that Bishop Turner had in view the fact that Thomas Jefferson, when he was president, and James Monroe, when he was governor of Virginia, had a lengthy and interesting correspondence on the question of the establishment of a black penal colony. The initial move in the matter was made by the legislature of Virginia, which directed Monroe to solicit the good offices of the federal government in endeavoring to obtain permission from the Sierra Leone company to send to that colony some negroes that had instigated an insurrection against the state government. Jefferson wrote to the American minister in London on the subject, but nothing came of the application. In discussing the question, Jefferson did not think that either Spain or Great Britain would be willing to accept the United States any part of the possession of such a purpose, and doubted whether even the Indians could be induced to do so. Bishop Turner's idea, it will be seen, is not new. It was in discussion by a state, the federal and at least one foreign government in the early part of the last century, and as its advocates, the greatest of the great statesmen of the last century, it is, so to say, a Jefferson-Monroe penological doctrine.

It is not improbable that if the territorial conditions of the present day were in existence when Jefferson, Monroe and the Virginia legislature were in existence, that a penal colony would have been established. Had the United States then owned Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, or any of the other islands we have acquired in the last 80 or 90 years, some one of them might have been selected for such a purpose. Virginia and the other southern states were then fully alive to the dangers of negro uprisings, and would not have hesitated to adopt the most drastic measures to prevent them. The old Republican or Jeffersonian party was so strong in congress that it could have carried out any policy it deemed essential, and with Virginia leading the way there can be little doubt that she would have induced all her southern sisters to follow her. Slavery had been abolished, the social and political conditions were such that its existence, inspired the project, are no longer operative, but in the opinion of the African Methodist bishop a criminal state of affairs has arisen which makes the consideration of the old proposition very nearly imperative.

The question naturally suggests itself if the more heinous crimes committed by black men should be punished by banishment, why not deal out the same measure of justice to whites that stand in the same criminal category? Why make fish of one and flesh of the other? The cost of crime, that is the annual taxation, federal, state, county, city and town, on account of the criminal, may be estimated at \$200,000,000 per annum. The great army of criminals at large in the country is estimated at 350,000. These figures are of startling significance. Might not the certainty of life banishment have the effect of turning a large percentage of these outlaws from their evil ways?

### ROMANTICISM IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

By MAURICE M. MINTON.  
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It would be difficult to believe that Americans can be found who are not proud of the nation which has never engaged in war and not dictated the terms of peace at the close of hostilities. The Stars and Stripes is the one unconquered banner. To one of the great world powers of today can truthfully claim so glorious a distinction.

And yet the nation is in its infancy; the flag an emblem of a progressive people. But of the history of that people what does the average American know? In the mind of a busy life in the municipality of the average American, the minds of our young people absorb, as a rule, only the chronicles of the day. Our high schools, colleges and universities graduate young students of both sexes who have acquired only an idea, in the merest skeleton form, of our national life. Readers of history, and they have grown few since the library lamp and the candle have been abolished, the student of history, and the patriotic devotee to France and England. Indeed, it is safe to say that the average American reader knows more of the history of European countries than he does of his own.

It is pertinent to inquire into the cause of this condition. Some persons will reply, if questioned, that American history is dry, others that the romantic and interesting crops up on every page of French history and to a less degree in the English, and not at all in American. No idea is more wholly false, and yet more wholly universal. The real fact is that American historians, in their practical way, reflecting the general tenor of the American mind, have recorded facts in chronological sequence and expurgated all incidents of a romantic or sentimental character. Bancroft's admirable work is direct and practical, yet it is easy to believe that the ordinary reader will close the volumes with a sigh of relief that a self-imposed task has been accomplished. But let the same reader open Parkman's delightful narrative of the Indian wars, or the history of the discovery of the continent, or the red men, of the Jesuits. What romances are more quaint, picturesque and entrancing? Even Bancroft has allowed a thrilling sensation to come to his readers in recording the events of April 18, 1776; but it was left to Longfellow to cause the mind to glow with the patriotic fever by the ride of Paul Revere, and to Emerson to describe the battle of Concord bridge, "when the embattled farmers fired the shot heard round the world."

The history of Massachusetts from the day the weary seafarers of the Mayflower placed foot on Plymouth Rock, and the most romantic episodes and situations that can be recorded in the pages of history. Equally true is this of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Virginia, of the Carolinas. In marvelous contrast to one another, and yet so distinct, are the lives of the people. One affords a contrast to the other. Habits, customs, thoughts, religious beliefs, social ideas were all in bold relief one against the other. Picture in the mind's eye the Puritan of Boston, the Hollander of the Netherlands, the Quaker of Pennsylvania, the Catholic of Maryland, the Cavalier of Virginia and the Presbyterian of North Carolina. All in the same work, and all so distinct, and yet so united, the banishment of the peasants from Acadia and the advent of Creoles to Louisiana. What pictures come to the mind. Behind this transplanted life, placed between the almost sailless sea and the impassable forests, the savage tribes alarmed and excited to resistance by the encroachments of the pale-faced race.

Yet the conditions are scarcely suggested by our American historians. Would Macaulay or even Gibbon have destroyed with hard hand, the very spirit of history, its romanticism? What our nation lacks is its historian. The genius who can with artistic hand paint the people with truth and with exactness, and yet preserve the sentiment and romance of its pioneer colonies. That our people desire, nay, wait for such a historian, is proven by the reception Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Miles Standish" received, and by the universal appreciation of Hawthorne's glimpses of New England life. Cable's "Loulou" tales, and Winston Churchill's picture of colonial life in Maryland, "Richard Carvel." Until the historian comes, our young men and women will seek on library shelves the romantic history of our glorious country in the works of American novelists.







# COLORADO SPRINGS' LARGE INTERESTS IN CLEAR CREEK MINES

**D**URING the past year the mining operators of Colorado Springs have become largely interested in the best mining districts in Colorado outside of the great gold camp, Cripple Creek. Deadwood, S. D., Leadville, Aspen, the great San Juan district and even the Klondike and Cape Nome have seen Colorado Springs capital developing the resources of these districts while later Clear Creek has come in for a good share of attention.

Colorado Springs' first mining venture, it might be said, was in the Cripple Creek district. In many instances single dollars invested have multiplied into hundreds and thousands—in a few rare cases into millions but while these fortunate investors remain loyal to their Cripple Creek and have a larger investment in the camp than ever they, at the same time, are putting some of their spare capital and profits into other camps.

Two things in particular turned the attention of Colorado Springs towards the Clear Creek district. One was the cutting of rich ore bodies in the Newhouse tunnel at a depth of 2,400 feet from the surface and the other, the large investment of the McKinnies-Davies investment company in the famous Freeland mine and adjoining territory, covering some 200 acres of ground. The first attested for ever the ignorant statement, too often carelessly made about the Clear Creek district, that it was a "pocket" camp as the last qualities of the ore bodies could not be denied when they were cut at this great depth and richer than they had ever been found at the surface. The second showed that one of the leading promotion houses of this city had sufficient faith in the district to purchase one of the best known groups of properties there and prepare for a large expenditure and one of the greatest mining development schemes ever outlined in the state of Colorado. It is not surprising that after this splendid start other among the astute brokerage and promotion firms of this city should quickly follow and secure promising groups of properties in some of the best locations of the entire county. That other interests will be secured in this great mining district seems to be a foregone conclusion. In fact, several deals are now under way which cannot be spoken of, however, until consummated.

Besides McKinnies-Davies with the Monarch company other prominent Colorado Springs firms and individuals have become interested. Herbert A. Riedel and company, who promoted the King Edward Mining and Tunnel Co., the W. R. Foley Investment Co., who are securing a large group of claims on Clear Creek, while Mr. D. N. Heizer and other individuals are also making investments there.

The geological conditions of Clear Creek county are well known. The country rock is generally a gneiss, with pegmatite and porphyry intrusions. Some of these dikes which occur all through this territory, run in this course from Quartz hill, Clinch county, through this group to Freeland and thence on to Summit county and Leadville, and everywhere are accompanied by large bodies of high grade ore and

mill dirt. The veins are filled with decomposed porphyry, and the mineral promise and conditions are more than ordinarily encouraging.

There have been many big producers in the Clear Creek district. Following is a partial list among the 200 mines of the camp:

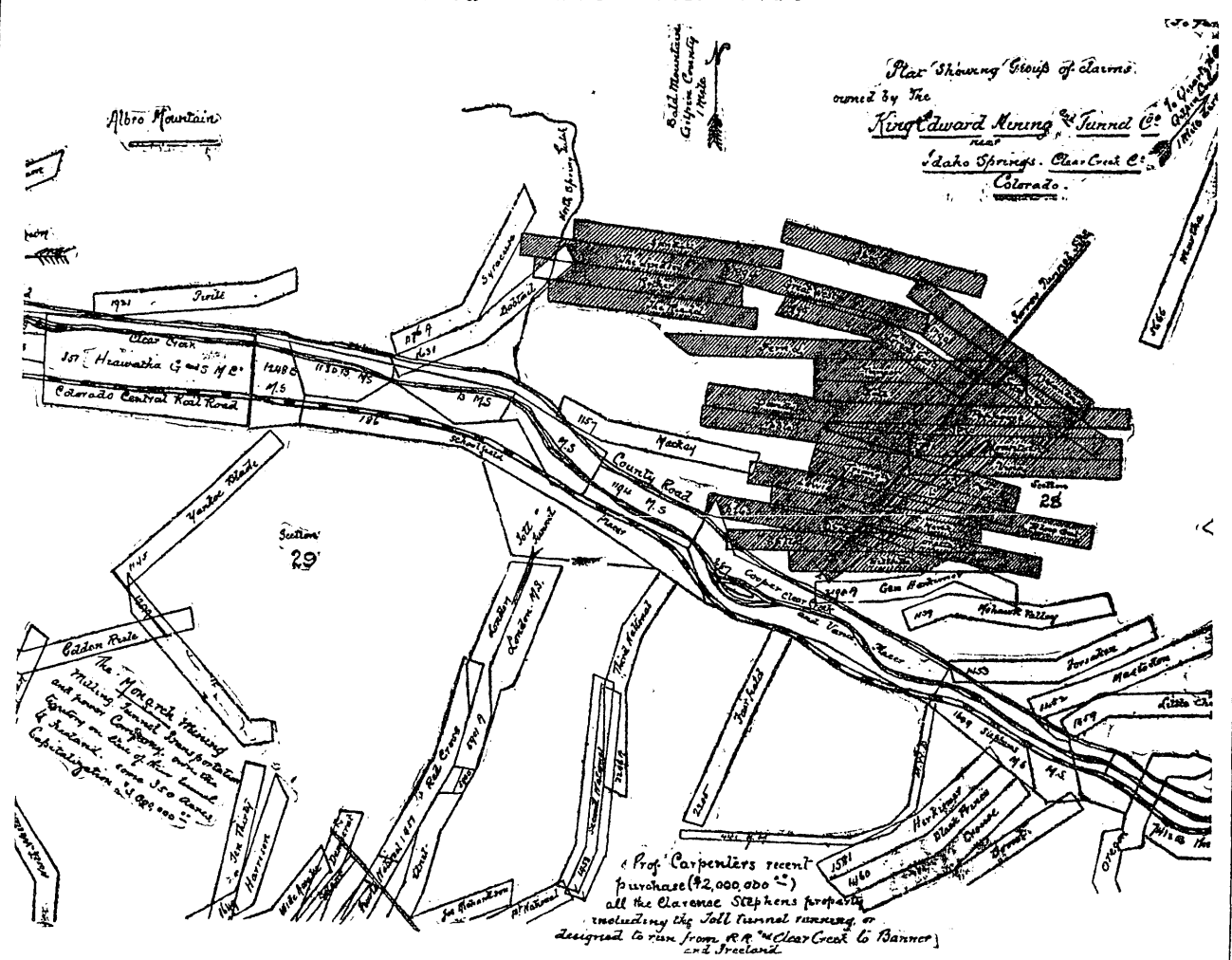
Freeland	\$3,500,000
Lamarine	3,250,000
Stanley	3,200,000
Matie	750,000
Onoda	650,000
Shafter	500,000
Seaton	500,000
Crown Point and Virginia	400,000
Alice	400,000
Champion	350,000
Silver Age	325,000
Specie Payment	250,000
Argo	250,000
Newton	250,000
Tropic	250,000
Gem	250,000
Gem Extension	250,000
Donaldson	250,000
Edgar Consolidated	250,000
Franklin	200,000
Lexington	200,000
Humbolt	200,000
Queens	200,000
Dove's Nest	200,000
Amy	175,000
Lone Tree	150,000
Argo	150,000
Crystal	125,000
Casino	125,000
Garden	125,000
Freeland Extension	100,000
Republican	100,000
Gen. Thomas	100,000
Pine Shade	100,000
Lincoln	100,000
Gum Tree	100,000
Mayflower	100,000
Santa Fe	100,000
Veto	100,000
Princeton	100,000
Little Champion	90,000
Quito	75,000
Lord Byron	60,000
Sun and Moon	55,000
Brighton	50,000
All other mines over	3,000,000

The Freeland and other properties purchased by the McKinnies-Davies investment company were merged into what is known as the Monarch Mining Milling, Tunnel, Transportation and Power Co. Some idea of the company's holdings can be gathered by studying the map presented herewith and the following remarks from the company's prospectus:

The Freeland vein was discovered in 1880 and was soon thereafter acquired by Col. John M. Dumont. Over \$3,500,000 has been taken from the Freeland mine since 1879, and the mine has attained a vertical depth of less than 600 feet. The ground between the main Freeland shaft and the Toledo, a distance of about 1,200 feet, is absolutely unexplored below the surface.

As the above production was at a time when smelting charges were \$17.00 per ton, as against from \$5.00 to \$7.00 now, and transportation from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per ton, as against \$1.50 now, one can readily see how much greater would have been the net value of the production had the same conditions existed then as do today.

**Since the Newhouse Tunnel Proved Values at Great Depth, and the Freeland and Other Mines Were Purchased By the McKinnies-Davies Investment Company, Many Other Important Deals Have Been Made.**



of which can be worked over and probably pay a profit to the company. This is emphasized by the fact that lessees who sorted and shipped a small portion of the slag dump of the old smelter operated by former owners of the property have received returns of over \$14,000.

The Toledo lies across Trail creek from the Freeland, and practically end lines with it. The ore is of the same general character, and the veins seem to be equal in size and strength, although in the opinion of Mr. Moore, the consulting engineer, and Mr. McClelland, managing director of the company, it is not the same vein, their judgment being that it is a parallel

vein, and presumably the St. Patrick. This mine has produced over \$100,000 from very shallow workings, and is producing steadily at this time. The \$100,000 production above referred to has all been obtained by lessees, who of course only took out the highest grade ore, and should show a much

greater production if handled by the owners.

The McClelland tunnel will cut the Toledo vein at a depth of about 1,800 feet, thus draining and developing a vast area of new ground in this property. It consists of six tunnel locations, aggregating 18,000 feet, starting in Clear Creek valley, 245 feet from the main line of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and 66 feet from Clear Creek, which is 64 feet lower than the mouth of the tunnel. The company also owns a large acreage at the mouth of the tunnel for dumping ground, and has started sufficiently high to enable an automatic concentrating mill at the mouth of the tunnel to place its ore directly at the railroad.

The tunnel, which is now being driven, is projected directly towards the Freeland-Toledo group, and will reach them on the dip of their veins in about 5,100 feet, cutting them at a depth from the surface of from 1,600 to 1,800 feet, according to the contour of the ground, the company's engineer estimating that the tunnel will tap the pay shoot of the Freeland 1,300 feet below the lowest workings, and the Toledo about 1,800 feet. With the vein continuing to that depth, the amount of ore in sight when the tunnel is completed should be almost beyond computation.

The St. Patrick side lines with the Freeland, and has a parallel vein, recently discovered from which lessees are now saving ore. The general formation is the same as the Freeland, and the ore seems to be identical. Should the vein continue as at present explored, the company will own over 3,000 feet of it, and when one considers its resemblance to the Freeland, and the fact that it is virgin ground, it would not seem over sanguine to anticipate that this mine will prove to be one of the company's best properties. At present it is being worked through a crosscut from the Freeland level to the Freeland mine, and will be affected by the tunnel the same as the Freeland and the Toledo.

The Bush and the Dickey also adjoin the Freeland, and contain what is known as the Split vein, from which lessees are reported to have taken over \$5,000 in the last two years.

The Toledo Extension, Toledo Side, Lake County, and Gladstone, also adjoin the Freeland. Toledo and St. Patrick, and aside from their prospective value owing to this district, having many parallel veins, they are very valuable in protecting the apex rights of the other properties of the company.

So far, there has been comparatively little prospecting on these claims, except the necessary patent work. They all show good, strong veins, however, and promise well with development.

The other properties of the company are not patented, with the exception of the Falu Extension, Falu No. 2 and Falu No. 3, and are located in such manner as to protect all of the rights of the tunnel, which will pass through the entire territory. So far, there has not been sufficient development work done on these claims to open up any large ore bodies, but as they are traversed by many veins and dikes, as is shown by the outcroppings, it is the belief of the management that long before the tunnel reaches the Freeland many other valuable mines will be opened up. The company expects to

patent the remainder of these properties at once.

The King Edward M. & T. Co., promoted by Herbert A. Riedel & Co., owns 31 claims, the majority being exceptionally valuable, frequent porphyry dikes occurring throughout their entire territory, they also have a tunnel site of 3,000 feet in length, which gains enormous depth almost from the start, and a wagon road and railroad both pass at the mouth of the tunnel, with Clear Creek just below. Power dikes are to be installed at once, and some of the \$250 ore recently sampled is to be taken out. One of the veins of this group is fully 80 feet wide. It will be curious to see this when cut at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in the tunnel. It will be seen by the plan map which accompanies this article, that the Torrey tunnel cuts the whole of the veins at right angles. The tunnel is designed to tap the highest part of the vein, gaining at least eight inches on every foot from start until the Lindsay is reached in about 2,400 feet. This vein occupies the apex of the mountain, and is fully 2,000 feet above the creek level.

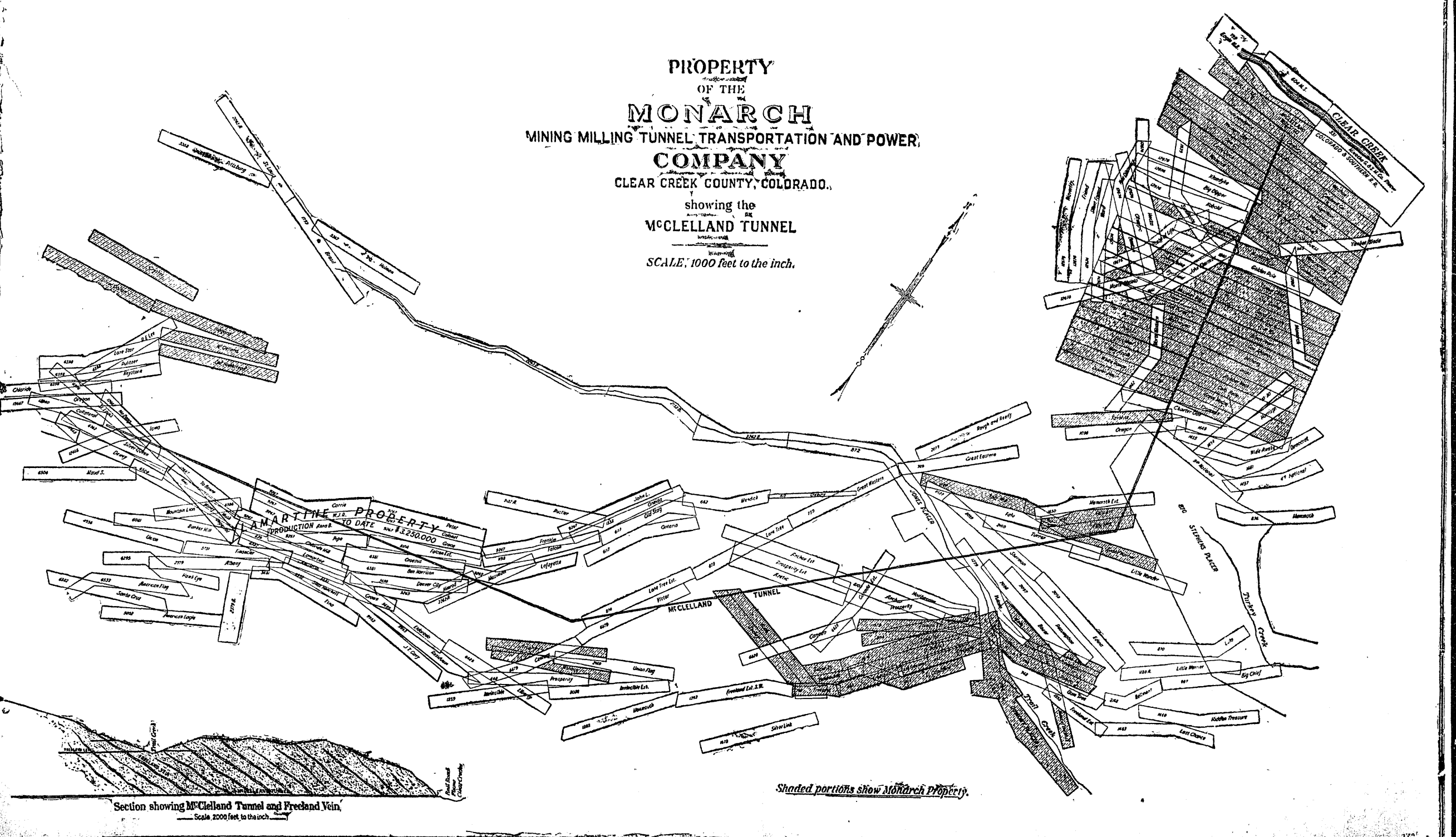
Following is a brief report on some of the more prominent claims in this group made by Mr. D. C. Vidler, who has been mining in this district some 15 years.

The Lucky Lode is a very important and desirable location and shows a very large vein, which would justify development on its own account. The surface values in an upper adit ran better than \$40 per ton. The vein is fully five feet between walls, and shows mineral of a milling grade and shows mineral of a milling grade and shows mineral of a milling grade. A lower adit is in about 200 feet, and has already cut one other vein, a blind one, but which shows good values. Some of the ore from here ran as high as 20 per cent. copper and about \$8 in gold, while another trial showed values of \$13 in gold and silver, the sample covering the whole cross-section of four feet. This adit is in good condition and should be pushed. There is a serviceable car and track there, and a large crevice to commence on in both veins. The appearances indicate an ore body in the near vicinity.

The Oretta vein comes next, and it is an extremely important one. It is a true fissure, clear and well defined. The outcropping can be traced on surface from end to end for three thousand feet, the length owned on this vein by the company. In some places the outcroppings are over two feet wide of fine quartz. There has been considerable development done on this mine, and the workings are for the most part in excellent condition.

An adit has been driven on the vein for 240 feet, showing ore of a good grade and quite a large streak of mill or concentrating ore. It is a rich copper ore, running as high as 25 per cent. and even 30 per cent.; the whole back of the level is stained with copper, denoting large ore bodies somewhere near. I have submitted samples taken from here by Mr. Lewis, my recollection being that the value by assay was \$100 in copper and \$150 odd in gold and silver.

Another level about eighty feet long, connected with the one just mentioned by an unrailed, shows some nice ore, a black copper oxide. A sack sample netted \$8, the weight being seventy pounds. Other openings are, a shaft fifteen feet, crosscut tunnel thirty-three feet, in every case the mine indications are



Section showing McClelland Tunnel and Freeland Vein.

Scale 2000 feet to the inch.

Shaded portions show Monarch Property.







# WOODLAND PARK

Uncle Billy Parshall of Lanter City, will apply for patent for the Louise lodge claim soon.

Jacob Tucker is working at the carpenter trade at Colorado Springs, and may move his family there this summer.

Wm. Chancellor of Bowman's mill, is taking a much needed rest in town.

E. N. Smith, who is employed at Altman in mining, contemplates moving his family to Cameron this spring.

Mrs. Metz and Mrs. Abe Hackman and daughter Della returned from Philadelphia last week.

A slight freight wreck on the Colorado Midland delayed traffic several hours on Monday of last week.

Messrs. Murrell and Templeton left last Tuesday with their families for Wyoming where they will engage in sheep raising.

The pleasant weather of the past week has had a marked effect on the deep snow in the hills.

Edgar Schuchman is driving a crosscut tunnel on the Old Moose lodge on Little West creek, was in town last week with some fine samples of ore, showing from the tunnel.

A party of hunters from Woodland Park made a raid on the ducks on the Platte river in South Park last week.

The seasonal crew of the following: A. T. Epperson, J. Hunziker, Jacob Tucker, Jr., W. E. Meek and J. T. Shackelford. Luck was against them, however, and the crew of game rewarded their efforts.

Woodland Park has organized a local athletic association and will proceed at once to the purchase of a baseball diamond of a park especially for baseball games.

The park, 352x350 feet, will be enclosed by a tight board fence seven feet high and a grand stand with seating capacity of 1,500 people will be built and roofed in. The prominent business men of Woodland are all stockholders, and it is intended to make the park the amusement line that comes along, prominent among which will be the League ball games this summer.

Dr. North, the Crest hotel and Miss Locke of Lanter City were Springs visitors last week.

Hon. M. M. Baldwin made an overland drive to the Springs last week and while about the affairs of the postoffice were ably administered by his daughter, Miss Grace.

The sudden death of Willie Gunn on Tuesday morning last week cast a gloom over our village. Scarlet fever was the cause, and four other children in the family are sick with the same disease. A close quarantine is being observed.

Hon. M. M. Baldwin will sit in judicial ermine so to speak, in police court during the week ending April 27. A transgressor who falls into his clutches, will be to be behind in the record furnished details of a "sacred" last week in which one of the several foreman of the Colorado Midland railway, and Ed Moore, a ranchman, figured as principals, with the result that the court was adjourned until the 27th.

Ed Moore and wife have returned to their old home at Ogdensburg, N. Y., after a visit to the city. Judge Kerr has made her home in Fountain, has returned to her home at Detroit, Mich.

Lou Toothman spent Sunday with his family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burnside.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Terrill, from the Springs, spent Sunday in Fountain calling on old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin will be at home to their friends on the west side of the city after the first.

Harry Ellington and wife of the Herald spent Sunday last in Salida attending the meeting of the Arkansas Valley Press association. They report a fine trip.

The following party at her home on Saturday night: Misses Eva Quirk, Strassie Rinder, Minnie Bell, Maud Dean, Amanda Cole, Misses Alice and Mary, and Mr. Ridgick, Bert Dille, Tillman Brewer, Fred Quirk and Ed Baldwin. Games and refreshments were enjoyed by all until a late hour.

Mr. Ed Higgins of Pemberton died last week on Tuesday morning of pneumonia. He leaves a husband and a large family of little children to mourn his early death.

Mr. Epperson, secretary of the school district, is completing the enrollment of pupils in the district last week and finds about 100 of school age.

A double wedding will take place at Divide this week.

F. Palmer is engaged at Divide fitting up a house for one of the new brick couples.

J. R. Wilson of the Gillett Leader was a Woodland visitor last Sunday.

A. J. Clarke of England is visiting his brother Henry Clarke of Pemberton, having arrived last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo were Woodland Park visitors last week from Pemberton.

Scarlet fever has broken out at Night-hawk, near South Platte.

At McDowell of Lanter City spent a couple of days in Woodland last week.

Mrs. Sadie M. Downer of the Springs was a visitor in town last week, the guest of Mrs. Norris at the Crest.

A new board of directors, consisting of Messrs. Boven, Epperson, Hunziker, Beekenstein, Glimps and Taylor, met on the 19th and organized for business.

Edgar Hackman and wife were in town for the following appointments were made for municipal officers: A. B. Hackman, treasurer; W. E. Meek, clerk; Ben Strickler, marshal; M. M. Baldwin, police magistrate.

Mr. Ed Farnsworth has returned to Denver after a six weeks' visit with Mr. Limbach in the capacity of helper.

C. D. Ford was in town on Sabbath.

The snow is so far gone as to allow the farmers to commence plowing.

Vincent King, chief of police of Colorado Springs, and Francis Capel, one of Colorado Springs' aldermen, were here Friday looking the horses of the city's monthly over for the purpose of buying a team for the patrol wagon, but failed to find any that would fill the bill.

Prather Baker and Burke Potter have bought cream separators and are selling cream. Instead of milk Mr. Baker is selling cream to the Russell Gates Mer-

WOODLAND PARK

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# To Occupy New Court House in January

The county commissioners have been assured by the architect and contractor for the erection of the new \$200,000 county court house that the building will be ready for partial occupancy by the first of next January. The commissioners visited the building yesterday and found work progressing rapidly. The stone-work will be completed by July 1 and the structure will then be ready for the roof.

Fred Engel, the contractor for the roofing, which will cost \$17,486, is preparing the roof for partial occupancy by the first of next January. The roof is to be of tile.

The contractors will be paid as the work progresses, and the commissioners, until the work of each contractor is completed.

# Tammany Hall, Jr. Visits a Real Town

A large and amiable brindle bulldog pup, Tammany II, by name, Richard Croker, Jr., and a valet for the two are in the city, and will remain here for some time. Mr. Croker is also accompanied by a large and beautiful assortment of golfing sticks, which were put into immediate use yesterday at the Town and Gown golfing links.

In his retinue are also several imposing looking Saratogas, for in his native land, the young son of the illustrious Croker is a model to which tailors may well pay homage.

"Ah, no! I am not here for my health," said young Croker in the Queen's choicest, blondest, English, with an accent that seems steeped and stewed in London fog and drizzle.

"I am merely getting acquainted with this country of ours, don't you know. Really, now, I had no idea this country was so large and old-fashioned."

"You are quite right," said the young Croker, "but I am not here for my health, but to see what the country is like."

"The country is very fine," said the young Croker, "but I am not here for my health, but to see what the country is like."

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# Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, April 23.—May corn broke the crop price record again today and closed 4c higher. Wheat broke under liquidating, closing 1c lower. Oats closed 1/2c down and provisions 2 1/2c to 12 1/2c depressed.

The corn market closing firmly to its strength, and the wheat market today was probably less than yesterday's in point of quantities changing hands, it was, nevertheless, quite active.

The wheat market was active, the motive for activity being the liquidation of yesterday's, namely, the contraction of long May corn in the hands of George H. Phillips and his following.

The stone-work will be completed by July 1 and the structure will then be ready for the roof.

The contractors will be paid as the work progresses, and the commissioners, until the work of each contractor is completed.

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# LEGAL NOTICES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Sarah F. Anderson, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah F. Anderson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and take the oath of office.

First publication April 17, 1901. Last publication June 12, 1901.

NOTICE. State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court of said County-In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of John Morgan, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado, Lillington, Milverton, and William, England.

2-Mrs. Mary E. Norwood, 151 Carroll Street, New Jersey.

2-Mrs. Florence Dadds Scott, 125 Grand Allee, Quebec, Canada.

4-William Shorrock, 42 Broadway, New York.

5-Mrs. Birdie Booth, Paterson, New Jersey.

6-Mrs. William Prince, Hurleyville, Sullivan County, New York.

7-John D. Shorrock, Paterson, New Jersey.

The only known non-resident heirs of the said John Morgan, late of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are notified and requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1901.

Horace G. Lund, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Charles L. Anderson, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles L. Anderson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and take the oath of office.

First publication April 17, 1901. Last publication June 12, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas C. Parrish, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1901, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, the state of Colorado, I, Anne Parrish, executrix under the will of said estate, will appear before the court and present my final settlement as such executrix.

At which time and place any person having claims against said estate, or any person having objections to the same if any there be, may appear and be heard.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 18, 1901.

Ann Parrish, Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John Morgan, late of Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 2, 1901, viz: Charles G. Hedberg of Elliott, Colo., and SE 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 14 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Carl Anderson, John Shattuck, Elliott, Colo., and George Casteel of Colorado Springs, Colo.

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**Wells-Fargo Express company** that the mail was secured less than \$300. It is suspected that the robbery was perpetrated by a party who was in Memphis last night. A short time before the westbound train over the Kansas City & Chicago line arrived at the Union street station at 8:30 o'clock last night two men approached the ticket window and asked for tickets for Bridge Junction. They declined to sell the tickets. The men then went to the Night Agent Washington, where on duty at that time. They declined to sell the tickets at that place as no trains stop there. The men insisted on buying tickets, but refused to pay for them. They boarded the outgoing Kansas City train. They stated that tickets were wanted for several persons.

It was learned that the robbery was planned to take place at Bridge Junction and that the robbers were the men who wanted tickets to that point at night. The proposed robbery was at Bridge Junction on the Kansas City 8:30 train and wait for the coming of the Choctaw express, which reaches Bridge Junction about 12:30 a. m.

Chief Agent Washington of Wells-Fargo Express company, who went to Hurlburg, near the scene of the robbery on the outgoing train this morning, stated that every effort was being made to ar-

**MASSACRE IN BRAZIL.**

New York, April 23.—The Times will say tomorrow:

News has reached here of the complete destruction in Maragone, Brazil, of the Roman Catholic mission established by the Capuchin fathers, by a band of hostile Indians.

The mission, which was organized in 1900, was situated in a desolate region, but the missionaries had been successful in their efforts to evangelize the natives, and had already founded two other missions. It is known that four of the Capuchin fathers, and a number from the province of Milan, seven Capuchin sisters, and more than 100 of their little charges were massacred.

**ATTEMPTED WRECK.**

Butte, Mont., April 23.—A special from Livingston to the Inter-Mountain says an attempt was made last night to wreck the Northern Pacific train No. 11, just west of Mission siding. A large plank was placed across the track and two men were placed on either end of it. Engineer Noland was in the locomotive in time, but the pilot knocked the obstruction from the track with his engine, thus saving the train. The conductor then offered a reward of







# ALL THE NEWS

**STATE**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Slight modifications of the itinerary of the president's western trip may result in his spending Sunday, June 2, at Glenwood Springs.

Leffell is making provisions for the reception of President McKinley and will urge that the scheduled stop of fifteen minutes be extended.

(From Friday's Daily.)

John Hornbush, a farm hand near Fort, was killed by being thrown from a horse which he was riding without saddle or bridle.

Despite bad roads and heavy snow, the Louisville output for April will average not less than 2,400 tons daily, as compared with 2,000 tons in 1900 and 1,800 tons in 1899.

Trustees of the Walsh library at Ouray gave a public reception to mark the completion of the building.

A snow slide on the Boulder and North-western railway swept two locomotives over an embankment. Four men were killed and others seriously injured.

Governor Orman has vetoed the insurance bill passed by the last legislature.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth college, President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University and President W. F. Stoughton of Colorado college were principal speakers at the banquet of the college graduates at the hotel.

Arthur day was generally observed throughout the state. Many of the public school exercises included a commemorative of the centennial of the battle of Lexington.

Stage employees at the Grand opera house in Colorado Springs, who went on strike in sympathy with the union strike in the Denver theaters.

A snow slide carried away the bunk and boarding house at the Colorado mines near Telluride. Richard Pendergast lost his life.

Arthur Bumstead, a merchant in Victor, for the past ten years, and formerly of Colorado Springs, is dead.

His collection of a freight engine with a passenger train on the F. & C. R. R., seven miles from Florence, six men were injured.

Mrs. Hugh Young's dairy farm, five miles from Leadville, is being destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000, no insurance.

Governor Orman has vetoed the bill providing for an extra tax on the sale of liquor in districts where it is prohibited.

The case against Mrs. Ratcliffe, the Denver woman charged with illegal voting, was dismissed in the justice's court on the ground of insanity.

The brother and mother of Rod S. King, who was committed to the state insane asylum, are endeavoring to secure his discharge.

William Thompson, a hermit living near Boulder, died of pneumonia. He is said to have been well known in Breckenridge.

Judge Molina has granted a writ of habeas corpus to a man named Patterson who was confined in the state prison.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At Denver the baseball crowd stood, Denver, 3; Colorado Springs, 3.

To meet the needs of the city, the attempt to poison Joseph Hagmann, of Denver, who is charged with complicity in the Belts diamond robbery.

Leadville miners have been enlarged by a late strike on Long and Derry hills.

It is stated at Pueblo that the C. F. and I. company has made a heavy appropriation for improvements of the plant there.

Pueblo, believes that Gould's plan includes large steps there, as a step toward making it the railway center of the west.

Burglars entered the store of H. G. Siegel in Denver, and carried away some jewelry and spectacles.

Row Howells has bought the Mack block, Denver, and will remodel it throughout.

Explosion of dynamite wrecked the Littlehouse property shaft house on south slope of Gold hill.

Committee of the Trans-Mississippi congress at Cripple Creek are working energetically.

Cripple Creek people are still making efforts to have the president and party visit the camp.

The funeral of Harley Williams, a soldier who served in the Philippines, was held at Victor.

The Victor board of trade passed resolutions on the death of Arthur B. Bumstead, paying him a tribute.

A number of Denver saloon men were arrested for not obeying the order of Chief Armstrong regarding Sunday closing.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Expert examination shows a mortgage of \$18,822 in the books of J. C. Cramer, Teller county's first treasurer.

J. T. Bane, arrested in Denver on suspicion of being the burglar who attacked Mrs. Monroe, has proved an alibi.

Reports from Carthage, Mo., state that the description of Leavelly, who killed two Denver policemen, tallies with the man under arrest.

H. F. Martin, a teamster of Ouray, was fined on the road from Sheffels by being driven under the wheels of his heavily loaded wagon.

Judge Mullins in Denver, rendered a decision refusing to quash the indictments in the Patterson case.

Luxembourg and Turkey are now the only countries which have not signed the peace convention.

The foreign ministers in Peking are alarmed by the expedition against the Chinese general, Liu, fearing that he will retreat, laying waste villages and killing native Christians, that his actions will be used as an excuse by the military forces for further aggression.

Selected from Heliopolis was the Andrea Vesputti, a steamer, which was delayed by the storm. In the city much property was destroyed and houses flooded.

The storm at Cleveland, Ohio, had subsided yesterday, but street car and railroad traffic was still in bad shape.

Federal authorities at San Francisco raised the Chinese quarter with a view of suppressing the traffic in human slaves.

Civil service examinations advertised for April 23 have been postponed to June 3 and 4.

Decision of the supreme court in the insular case is awaited before promulgation of the Philippine constitution.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati continued rising yesterday and the weather bureau last night predicted heavy snows and rain to the 10th.

The losses by the flood in the Pittsburgh district are estimated between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Fifty thousand men are out of employment and much suffering is experienced.

Dispatch from Albany, Ga., says there are no longer any doubt that the cotton crop of the past two years has been seriously damaged by the growing cotton crop. In some fields every plant has been killed and replanting will be necessary.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. C. D. Brown, has received a check for \$200,000 short four United States bonds at \$113.50 each.

An American syndicate has taken \$50,000 from the mine's property.

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Five of the Guggenheim brothers have been added to the directors of the American Smelting and Refining company.

Aguinaldo declares his conviction that the civil government which will follow will realize the highest hope of the Philippines.

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The market yesterday was a little enervated by the morning's exceedingly dull in the afternoon. Prices are generally stationary, with a few advances.

Stocks were strong at the close. Jack Flinn's demand at \$65.50. Among low-priced stocks, Shannon was fractionally higher at \$3c.

Count Tolstoy will soon publish a new novel dealing with the transformation of a young society butterfly into a useful woman.

A brigade of Indian British troops attempted to capture a force of 300 men, of which were Major Browning and one Sepoy. Indian troops retreated to Pooning.

Pao-tung-fu, the Chinese general, and German troops on the way to the front. It is estimated the former number 8,000 and the latter 2,000.

The report of heavy fighting between outposts of the German and French troops at Pao-tung-fu and Chinese is denied.

The Tartar general at Feng-tien has borrowed 400,000 taels of Russia to form a force of military police, on the security of the Russian frontier and to police.

Minister Wu has drafted a memorial to his government suggesting a policy of conservative reform patterned after Japan.

Disaffection is expressed in London at the fact that half of the war loan was placed without giving the public a chance to buy it.

The London Daily Mail says it understands that the managers of the Metropolitan railway have decided to adopt the electric traction system used by the surface lines in New York City.

Sydney, N. S. W., advices from New Guinea state that the late battle of Pili recently murdered Rev. James Chalmers and Rev. Oliver Tompkins.

The Egyptian government according to the Egyptian press, has granted a concession to an American company to ply passenger boats between Khartoum and South Sudan.

The duke and duchess of Cornwall and York have visited the Chinese section of the city, and have been very much interested in the Chinese.

Ten thousand French soldiers will leave China in May.

Li Hung Chang believes the Chinese troops will be able to hold the island of Formosa, and it is thought the expedition against them will be abandoned.

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By an explosion on a river steamer in British Columbia four persons were killed and six others seriously injured. The steamer was carrying a large cargo of lumber.

Between them a large volume of passenger traffic, including transportation of troops, etc. This will preclude rate trouble.

Brown, president, and Cady, cashier, of the First National bank of Vancouver, Wash., both committed suicide about a week ago from the city.

Twenty-two persons arrived at San Francisco from the city.

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In the present capitalization of 1,500,000. This will pay the company's debt and leave in the treasury 250,000 shares of stock and \$2,000 in cash.

An interesting statement is given in regard to the oil situation in lower El Paso county. Many companies are being formed, and the indications for oil are encouraging.

Returns from the latest carload of ore shipped from the Cripple Creek Colorado shows values of \$127.50 in gold to the ton.

There is a very fine showing among the mines at Turret. One of the properties is being developed into a regular shipper.

**THE DEATH OF E. S. NETTLETON**

Once State Engineer—He Laid Out the Towns of Colorado Springs, Manitou and Greeley.

Denver, April 22.—E. S. Nettleton, for the past two years connected with the department of agriculture in Washington as an expert on matters pertaining to irrigation, died in this city to-night of heart failure. He was 69 years of age.

In his youth, Colo. Mr. Nettleton over-exerted himself in running for a train and upon his arrival here was taken to the hospital where he remained until his death.

Mr. Nettleton was one of the most prominent engineers in the west. He was active in the movement of irrigation enterprises. He was at one time state engineer of Colorado and laid out the towns of Greeley, Colorado Springs and Manitou. One daughter, Mrs. W. N. Pickard of Kansas City, survives him.

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## IMPORTANT SETTLEMENT

Litigation Over Strickler Tunnel Settled by City Council.

AFTER A LONG DISCUSSION Settlement Is on Basis of Payment by the City of Approximately \$20,000

---Claims Over \$200,000.

With the drawing of a warrant for about \$30,000 an important chapter in the history of Colorado Springs was closed.

One of the most important resolutions ever adopted by the city council of Colorado Springs was that adopted last night by which the vast amount of litigation in which the city had become involved by reason of the construction of the Strickler tunnel, is settled and finally disposed of.

The resolution was adopted after an executive session which lasted about an hour and a quarter and which was the last of some half dozen or more of the kind of sessions which this council has held in the past few days.

The proposition for settlement has been the question before the aldermen. By the adoption of this resolution the council settles for approximately \$20,000 litigation involving claims for more than \$200,000, on which it is not probable that a jury would have given a verdict for anywhere from \$40,000 to \$150,000.

In the case of the Strickler tunnel, the city of Colorado Springs, the plaintiff was the president of the Fidelity and Trust Company of Maryland, which company was the owner of the tunnel and the firm of Wilson & Jackson, the original contractors in the tunnel project.

All claims against the city by Wilson & Jackson, George W. Jackson, the Pike's Peak Power company, and all others claiming anything against the city by reason of the tunnel construction, had been assigned to this settlement.

By the resolution which was adopted the city attorney of Colorado Springs is instructed to settle the suit of Warfield & Jackson, the plaintiff, by allowing judgment to be entered against the defendant in the sum of \$12,000, and for interest from the date of filing the suit.

John M. Clark of the Chicago Telephone company, who has been active in measures under way to organize the telephone business of the country into one company, has been named as one of the defendants in this case.

It is claimed that the combination of the plaintiff and the defendant in the following cities: New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, and Minneapolis.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for ten years, have tried many things and spent much money for no purpose. I have taken Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and have taken two bottles and gotten more relief from them than all other medicine I have ever taken. I feel like a boy again. I have felt in twenty years."

The decision was on the motion to quash the indictments against Crawford Hill and the defendant, John M. Clark, who is charged with conspiracy to defraud the city of Colorado Springs.

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## AGUINALDO IS LEARNING

He Begins to Believe American Sovereignty Better Than Independence.



# The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## WESTERN IRRIGATION.

**A**MONG the various objects that will attract the attention of President McKinley and his party through the west there is none more interesting of itself and more worthy of the serious attention of the broad minded statesman than the various dams, canals and reservoirs by means of which the once barren lands are being transformed into gardens, orchards and fertile fields.

Extending across the country from Idaho on the north to Arizona on the south and from western Kansas as far as California is an area within whose limits, except in small and exceptional tracts, profitable crops cannot be grown without the application of water by artificial means but where, when water is so applied, results are accomplished that surpass those of regions in which agriculture depends upon natural rainfall.

The ten arid states are California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, and the presidential party will pass through all of them. The special train will also traverse the semi-arid states of Texas and Kansas.

Within these states and territories there are undeveloped lands capable of growing crops under irrigation sufficient to sustain the entire present population of the United States including all the Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians and Filipinos.

Within these states there are in successful operation irrigation works of sufficient magnitude and age to set at rest forever any doubt that any one might have as to the possibility of successful development of these lands by means of the diverting of the streams, the storage of surplus rain and snowfall and the development of the underground water channels.

The president may see, if he will, the entire range of American agriculture, from the tropical orchards of Arizona to the oat fields of the Colorado valleys, proceeding under irrigation, he may visit cities that have been built by the wealth developed from the fertility of the conditions made necessary by the need of water supply, he may learn something of the strength and depth of character of the people that are growing up to maturity under the cloudless sky of the west, and most important of all he may see by the side of a successful civilization the base materials from which it is sprung. Side by side with the orange grove or the apple orchard he may behold the cactus, the sage brush or the desert, and no wise man, such as the president undoubtedly is, could fail to be struck with the magnificence of the opportunity and to understand that when the west asks for national aid to irrigation it is not as a beggar comes to the prosperous, but as the prodigal begs the crumbs from his father's table, but as the finder of a rich mine returns to his old home to get the means of extracting the wealth he has discovered.

The people of the west will be lacking in much of their usual shrewdness, if they do not make of the president's visit an opportunity for proving to him how much reason and good judgment is in our claim that western irrigation should receive national attention, and also of bringing to the notice of the country in an unusually favorable way the successes of the present and the opportunity of the future.

The Gazette would be glad if a special train of congressmen were to follow the president in his long journey through the west. We would like to have them see the artesian wells, the high dams, the reservoirs, the canon flumes, the tunnels, the aqueducts and the long canals by means of which the water is brought to its place of use. We would like to have them see by actual observation the difference that water makes in these regions, and the results that are possible from its successful application to the soil, and then when they had absorbed some of the statistics that any state government or board of trade would be glad to furnish, they might return to their duties at Washington wiser if not better men, and the next time a proposition for national aid to irrigation came before congress it would not be regarded as another raid on the treasury and would receive the consideration that its importance and general value warrant.

However, the opportunity to educate the president and the members of his cabinet is a welcome one, and the west should improve it to the best advantage. It will have its effect in many ways, and later we may hope that eastern congressmen may awaken to the fact that the national boundary does not lie at the eastern edge of that "Great American Desert" that seems still to exist in their minds, though it has long since vanished from all other localities.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

**T**HE prophets of evil in Great Britain will find fresh ammunition in the budget statement that was presented to the house of commons on Thursday last. An increase of £160,000,000, a deficit of £266,000,000, an increase of 17 per cent. in the income tax, a tariff on sugar, molasses and glucose and an export duty on coal, and a proposition to suspend the sinking fund and to borrow more money are not proposals that will be welcome to British taxpayers or British patriots.

The deficit is more than accounted for by the £325,000,000 that is set down as the expenses of the war in South Africa and the £150,000,000 for the war in China. So far the people of England have been practically unanimous to push the war in South Africa to a conclusion at all hazards and without regard to expense, and the election of members of parliament was an overwhelming victory for the party of Salisbury and Chamberlain. But budgets sometimes have a power of oratory that is not possessed by political speechmakers, and it would not be at all surprising if the confessions of the chancellor of the exchequer would result in an increase in the strength of the opposition most unwelcome to his majesty's ministers.

It would seem also that the time is particularly inopportune for any proposal of fresh grants for royalty. The British taxpayer is not in a complaisant mood at the present time, and however loyal he may feel toward King Edward the prospect of furnishing additional millions for the ornamental head of the government is not a particularly attractive one.

## THE BURNING OF THE PALACE.

**C**HINESE affairs are in that peculiar condition where trivial incidents may have grave consequences while events of far greater importance in themselves may be lost sight of in the rapidly changing conditions of the times. This fact must be borne in mind in considering the burning of the empress' palace recently occupied as the headquarters of the German commander in chief.

That the fire was of incendiary origin seems altogether probable, and nothing is more likely than that some Chinese, or even a band of conspirators, stung by the intolerable insult of the occupation of the sacred building by the foreigner, should have set fire to it with the hope of avenging the death of some of the allies. Certainly

the incident will not improve the temper of the Germans and if it should be established that it was the work of incendiaries there would doubtless be another big addition to the indemnity list.

But the attention of the allies will be chiefly directed towards the effect it may have in delaying the return of the empress to the capital. If the court could not return as long as their official residence was occupied by foreigners, how will it be possible for them to come back to the heap of smoking ruins that marks the site of the imperial palace. Here is certainly cause for delay, and delay is a positive virtue in the eyes of orientals.

But the importance of the burning of the palace is not to be found in the event itself or in anything that may be predicted from this basis. There is no use in guessing what the Chinese will do. When they get ready to come back to Peking they will come, and if they do not care to come back they will remain away. And if anyone knows more about it than that the knowledge has not yet been made public through the press dispatches.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

**O**NE OF the most encouraging political signs of the times is the revolt in the southern states against the Demo-Populism that is represented by such leaders as Tillman in South Carolina and Davis in Arkansas. The effect of the restrictive laws and practices in the southern states has been not only to crush out the colored vote, but also to give the control of the various state governments to the most radical elements of the Democracy. The old-line Democrats of the south, the men who by tradition and character are accustomed to lead in political affairs, the men who are conservative and educated and who have a strong sentiment of patriotism have seen themselves thrust aside to make room for demagogues whose source of power was their ability to sway the passions of the ignorant, to organize the ku-klux and the red shirt, and to pose as the friends and the advocates of the unsuccessful.

Unable to establish itself in opposition to Democracy in the southern states, Populism boldly invaded the Democratic organization and finally found itself able to dictate the policy and the candidates of that party and at the present time Populism under the guise of Democracy, by means of the Democratic disfranchisement laws controls the politics of the south.

But the time of reaction against Populism has come in the south as well as in the west. Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, has already given evidence of his sentiments, and there is good reason to believe that a large number of former Democratic leaders are ready to take the step of organizing a formal opposition to the elements now in control of the Democratic party of the south. A strong element in this movement is undoubtedly the spirit of national patriotism that has been aroused by the late war against Spain, for the Bryan Democracy has been in its expressed sentiments so strongly anti-American that it has not been possible for the fellow citizens of Lee and Hobson to conceal their disgust with the Democratic national platform.

A typical southern Democrat of the new line is John Capers of South Carolina, who has recently been appointed as United States district attorney for that state by President McKinley. The Chicago Record-Herald contains a statement of Mr. Capers' politics that is especially interesting in this connection.

"I am not so vain as to suppose that my appointment as district attorney for South Carolina will make any great difference in the political affairs of that state," said John Capers this morning, "but I am sure that it will be gratifying to a large class of young men, who, like myself, have become dissatisfied with the policy and the platform of the Democratic party, and are seeking more congenial political associations. My family have always been Democrats, and I was more or less active as a member of that party until the Chicago convention of 1896. With many others in my state I could not endorse the platform or support the nominees, because we have no sympathy with the Populist ideas they represent. The Kansas City convention of 1900, having renominated the candidate for president and reaffirmed the platform of the previous campaign, we were again compelled to reject the ticket, and we decided to support the Republican candidate. I contributed all that I could to the election of President McKinley. I spent six weeks on the stump in the campaign, chiefly in Maryland and West Virginia, and I suppose that I am now reckoned as a Republican. At least I expect in the future to act with that party because it represents progressive ideas and a patriotic policy.

"I cannot say anything about a movement to organize a white Republican party in South Carolina, although I can say that the Democratic organization and its leaders no longer command the respect and confidence of the better classes of our people, and its national policy is repudiated by the commercial interests and the intelligent and enlightened sentiment of the state. I hope that we shall be able to organize a Republican party in South Carolina that will be a credit to our state and represent the best elements of that community. I am not a political leader, but I shall do everything in my power to promote the movement. I have no fear of negro supremacy. That danger is passed, and it cannot be used any longer by the politicians to create public sentiment and excite prejudice against the Republican organization.

"I am not authorized to speak for Senator McLaurin," said Mr. Capers in conclusion. "He is able to speak for himself, and I understand that he intends to do so next Thursday at the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' association at Charlotte, N. C. From what I have heard of Senator McLaurin's intentions I am sure he will leave no doubt as to his political attitude."

The outcome of this new political movement in the south will naturally depend somewhat upon the action of the national Democracy. If the gold Democrats should gain control of the organization and fusionism and Populism should be repudiated, the conservative southern Democrats would doubtless prefer to keep their places in the Democratic ranks. But if the Bryan men retain their leadership and the Bryan principles remain as the creed of Democracy it is certain that in the near future the solid south will be broken, and Republicanism established on a permanent basis as the political policy of the better element among the southern people.

## ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

**I**T WAS in 1602 that William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, invaded England and possessed himself by the right of might of the crown of England. It was in 1558 that the duke of Guise, in the service of the king of France wrested from Queen Mary of England the city of Calais, last remnant of English possession on French territory. The 500 years included between these two dates were a period of almost constant warfare and when the armies were not busy in the field, kings, ministers and dignitaries of the church were plotting on the one side how they might drive the English from their possessions, on the other how they might defend and expand them.

Out of that conflict there grew results that affected most powerfully the history of the world. The struggle

against England made France a nation; the struggle against France developed the power of England, it made her great upon the sea, it built up the character and spirit of her people and made her in later days the successful defender of human liberty against Philip of Spain and human reason against the French revolution and the reaction that followed it. For 500 years the history of Europe was the story of these two struggling powers and all else was subordinate to them.

It is not purely as a matter of history that these dates and facts have been recalled. At the present time on the east coast of Asia the history of Europe seems about to repeat itself with variations which are already calling forth the best powers of the political prophets. The similarity of position between England and Japan is a striking one, and the resemblance is already made more noticeable by the spirit and ambition that is being developed by the Japanese. The England of the orient is easily to be identified, but it is not seen as yet what nation will assume the role of France in the new drama of the century. It is towards Russia that the emnity of Japan is directed, but with Russia out of the way it is China that would seem to be more nearly in the position of France at the time that the empire of Charlemagne was falling to pieces. The lesser kingdom of Korea, at the present time the scene of Japanese and Russian contentions, has no parallel in European history.

An element that will have an important part in determining the history of eastern Asia is the influence of distant nations or world powers such as never existed in the time of William the Conqueror or Joan of Arc. China, Japan and Russia will not be allowed to work out their problems unhindered and alone. Great Britain must be reckoned with, and so must Germany, while from the opposite side of the broad ocean the great American republic already holds the central key of the Pacific and has established a position in the Philippines.

No parallel of history can be traced that does not have its differences as well as its likenesses, but all the differences in the present case do not alter the fact that Japan now seems about to enter upon a struggle upon the neighboring continent very much as England engaged in a fight for five hundred years to establish herself on the mainland. In the long run England lost, but the struggle developed those qualities of her people that made her what she is today. What Japan may become is a secret of the future, but it does not take a very shrewd insight to see that Japan is going the way of the nations that become great.

## ANOTHER LAND OPENING.

**T**HE opening of two more Indian reservations in Oklahoma this summer is attracting much attention, more so probably than the event deserves. It has become a tradition of the west that Indian lands are always better and more desirable for settlement than the ones by which they are surrounded. In the case of Oklahoma many settlers look for valuable lands, a fact that is sufficiently evidenced by the rapid and even astonishing growth of that territory, and it is not surprising that there should be much interest in the coming opening.

The lands soon to be thrown open to settlement are located in the southwestern part of the territory and most of them considerably to the south and west of those that have been so rapidly improved in recent years. The largest reservation is known as the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation. It extends from Indian territory on the east to the Texas panhandle on the west and from the Washita river on the north to Texas on the south. This reservation comprises very nearly 2,000,000 acres, an area somewhat larger than Connecticut and about three times as large as Delaware. Besides this large reservation there is a smaller one known as the Washita reservation, located just north of the river of that name and extending from the Indian territory on the east to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands on the west. In this tract there are not quite 750,000 acres. Together the two reservations measure about 114 miles from north to south and 81 miles from east to west.

In regard to the character of this land, Colonel Randall, the Indian agent, who has entire control of the affairs of the two reservations to be opened, and who knows every foot of the ground, in referring to the nature of the country and the opportunity for the homeseeker said:

"The statement that these lands about to be opened for settlement constitute a vast, fertile area of several million acres' extent is altogether wrong and should be corrected as far as possible. There are parts of it that are exceedingly well adapted for agricultural purposes when there is sufficient rainfall, that portion known as the Washita valley, which lies along the Rock Island railroad between Chickasha and Anadarko being as fine farming land as can be found anywhere. It is this fertile section that has given the fine reputation it seems to enjoy, but does not deserve as a whole. There is one-fourth of the reservation, about 742,000 acres lying in the north-west portion, where the soil is very light, porous and sandy. It is covered with sage grass, washes easily and when plowed blows about and drifts. This being the case it of course dries out quickly and the crops sown upon it dry up and burn easily. They have proved a poor success as farm lands, despite the fact that continued effort has been made to create farms here for many years.

"On the land known as the agency farm, which is as good soil as there is in the territory, there have been but four crops in twenty years, and none of these reached thirty bushels to the acre on account of the hot winds and continued droughts which are peculiar to this section. The lands of the reservation generally are better adapted for grazing purposes than for farming. I have reported the facts as I have given them to you in my departmental reports to the government from time to time, and my predecessors in office have done likewise, and it seems strange that the true state of affairs out here should be so generally misunderstood. The opposition of the cattle men to the opening of the reservation may have led some to believe that the reports were colored to favor their interests, but this is not the case, and even if it had been, there is no occasion for continuing the deception now that the bill to open the lands has become a law. My reason for being so plainspoken about the matter is simply that I do not want the people to be deceived in the character of the country that is attracting them. There is lots of good land on both sides of the river, but the 4,000 Indians now living upon it will get the most of it that is worth having. If the opening were made today there are five men at hand for every desirable claim that would be left."

Valuable or not, the opening of these lands will not be attended by the rush of settlers that made the entrance to Oklahoma so spectacular. The bill in congress that provided for the throwing open of these reservations also gave to the president power to provide some different plan of apportioning the lands than the indiscriminate rush that gave rise to so much quarreling and litigation in Oklahoma. It seems probable, therefore, that there will be some kind of a drawing and an allotment of claims at the land office. The number of probable claimants is several times greater than the number of claims, so that only a fraction of those that participate in the drawing will get lands, and if the quality of them is no better than stated above, it is probable that many of the fortunate ones will be no better off than those less lucky.

The settlement of these Indian lands has an additional interest as a closing scene of a movement that is unequalled in human history. Never before has there been such a distribution of fertile lands among actual settlers as has taken place in the western United States with

in the past 50 years, and nowhere else does there exist within temperate regions the material in vacant lands for a repetition of it. From the Ohio and the lakes the tide has swept westward until it reached the borders of the arid region. At the present time there is no public land of first-class quality open to settlement, and within a short time under a continuance of the present policy all the great Indian reservations will have been allotted in severality or thrown open to white settlement. After that there will remain only the arid lands, the problem of whose cultivation will engage the thoughts of western Americans for many years to come, but which will, as we believe, in the end result in the building up of an agricultural and industrial organization superior to any that is to be found in the rainfall area.

## RATE WARS NOT DESIRABLE.

**T**HE GAZETTE hopes that it will be possible for the Colorado railroads to reach some sort of an agreement that will prevent the threatened war on passenger rates this summer. Such wars are as detrimental to the general interests of the public as they are to the railroad companies, and they ought to be avoided whenever this is possible, that is to say, always.

A low rate is of undoubted benefit both to the people and the railroads. It promotes travel, makes business better, helps to build up the country and tends directly towards an increase of dividends.

But there is a point beyond which the reduction of rates ceases to be a blessing. When that point is reached the decrease of the fare attracts passengers that are, in no wise desirable. The railroad carries them at a loss. They arrive in the Colorado cities with a slice of Bologna or half a chicken sandwich and expect to pick up enough gold on the streets to pay their way at the Antlers or the Brown Palace. They want to see the Black canon of the Gunnison, the Cottonwood canon of the Grand and the Loop all in the same day at five cents for the round trip. They expect the brokers to sell them Portland stock for ten cents a share one day and buy it back from them at five dollars the next. They crowd the hotels to overflowing and if received into hospitable private homes they grumble because they are deprived of the luxuries to which they were accustomed in Mud Hollow, Ind., or Stumpdown, Mo. They bring nothing with them when they come and the longer they stay the more of a detriment they are.

The railroads do no service to Colorado in bringing that class of people to it, and they gain nothing themselves, either in the present or the past by transforming their passenger coaches into stock cars in which a mass of humanity is packed without regard to comfort, sanitation or scarcity of decency.

A passenger rate war is the insanity of railway management, and if the railway kings cannot arrange their differences without a rate war, they had better go over and hunt lions on White river for a couple of weeks and leave their offices in charge of the railway queens or jacks or two spot office boys, or someone else who will fix things right.

Low rates are a blessing but rate wars are a curse, a decided injury to all concerned. They are a snare and a trap for the unwary. They induce people who haven't sense or money enough to travel right, to go to places they don't want to see, in order to inflict themselves upon people who don't want to see them, at an actual loss to the railroad companies upon each ticket.

How grown up men can be so silly is something that is beyond comprehension even in this crazy old world.

## ONLY ONE FLAG.

**T**HE territorial legislature of Hawaii has shown good sense and a commendable spirit of Americanism in refusing to adopt a territorial flag. It was proposed to make the old flag of Hawaii, the flag of the territory, but this was voted down on the ground as stated in the dispatches that it was not customary for territories of the United States to have a distinctive flag of their own.

In the earlier days of the republic the use of state flags was quite common and in some of the states it continued up to the close of the war of the rebellion. But through the north and west the use of a state flag is almost unknown and there are very few people who even know whether the state they live in has a distinctive flag or not.

It is well that this should be the case, for in everything that the flag represents we are Americans and not citizens of a particular state. The advantages of national unity are so great and the division of our country upon any line would be such an immeasurable calamity that the flag becomes not only the emblem of our patriotism and our national pride, but also to a most conspicuous degree of our national self-interest, which consists in the development of a single people in a territory of continental proportions, with outlying dependencies and defenses as may be necessary, a self-interest that is independent of state lines or sectional divisions and that is as wide and as far-reaching as the land over which the flag of our nation waves.

The new street railway company is acting promptly in carrying into effect the provisions of the ordinance approved at the last election. The tracks to be built through the streets are only a part of the necessary preparations. Power houses and car barns must be built, expensive machinery installed, cars ordered long in advance and brought from the east and other arrangements made. The new company appears to be taking hold of these matters in good shape and the public will have the opportunity to profit by the new car lines with as little delay as possible.

The adage that speculators are like a flock of sheep is too true of the Colorado Springs market. Stocks appear to go up or down without any regard to the conditions at the mines and with very little connection with the general business conditions of the country. It is a well known fact nevertheless that those who make the most money in the speculative markets do so by buying on the decline and selling on the rise. But it takes nerve to do this and nerve is something that the ordinary "jamp" does not possess.

The increase of production at Leadville is most gratifying to all interested in Colorado mining affairs. This is all the more evident because the increase is largely due to an extension of the productive area. The production has now reached an average of 2,400 tons daily and the prospects for a further increase appear to be excellent.

The Thirty-third Infantry has been mustered out at San Francisco. Some of the members of this regiment were from Colorado Springs and some of them will doubtless return to this city. The Gazette bespeaks for them the reception that is due to those that have served their country well in distant lands.

We protest against the extinction of the Tsung-ii-yamen. It is one of the few Chinese words we know how to spell. The hardworking newspaper man has some rights that diplomats ought to respect, and Tsung-ii-yamen is one of them.

Greater New York has a new political party. As it was formed especially to fight Tammany, there is not much help for it.

Among the newer candidates, we are occasionally reminded that David B. Hill is a Democrat.

# Contributed Articles...

## ...On Current Topics

### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

By JOHN KEAN, United States Senator, New Jersey.

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Is the administration living up to the pledge made to the Cuban people by national convention, and to its own pledge as set forth in various official papers? This question is one of the most interesting of the many questions under discussion at the present time, and will continue to be so for many months to come. Not only that, it is of such grave import that the controversy to which it has given rise will have to be examined by the history writers of the present and the future and adjudicated in the light of the experience that is yet to come.

Cuba was declared to be entitled to independence in the Teller resolution. Are the demands made by congress in the Platt resolutions a violation of the declaration, or, to put it in another way, are they inconsistent with it? That is the nub of the whole contention. The administration holds that they are not; the members of the Cuban constitutional convention and those opposed to the administration hold that they are.

In considering the question the fact should not be lost sight of that the Teller resolution preceded the war with Spain. That conflict cost the United States a vast amount of money, and considerable loss of life, directly and indirectly. When Spain was finally beaten there came the treaty of peace. In that instrument the United States assumed certain moral obligations, and in that treaty the late subjects of Spain themselves, but toward the nations having no vested interest in the island. Those responsibilities cannot be tossed aside and freed you, go and do as you please the United States say to Cuba, "now we have such policy on our part would be national lunacy. We are sponsors for the future good government of Cuba before the world. We owe it to the Cuban people to see that the government they decide upon is the best they could devise under the conditions, and that it will not be in such forms that it might be a menace to ourselves at some time in the future, whether near or remote. In enforcing the Platt conditions the administration is really taking measures to conserve the independence of Cuba, not to destroy it. One of the self-government required long training, and cannot be acquired in a night. He was speaking of the then very young republic of the United States. They were not, he declared, fitted for self-government, and would not be for a long course of years. The experience of more than half a century proves that, so every one of our so-called republics are concerned, he was clearly right. Nearly hour, under the rule of military usurpers and dictators, and not constitutionally elected presidents. Their history is one long record of conspiracy and confiscation of property and public and private ruin. The rights of the many have been trampled upon by the few, and the majority of their people are very little advanced in point of civilization beyond that of their fathers three generations ago.

Cuba must give guarantees that here future will not be filled with the tragedies that have stained the governments of the southern half of the continent. She must pledge the United States in the position of being able to maintain her independence against any power that may threaten it. On more than one occasion the country has been on the verge of being taken over by some of our continental sister republics. One war for Cuba is all that we should ask of our undertake. Sound policy commands that Cuba shall be protected against herself, and that we shall be protected against Cuba.

### BANISHMENT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

By JOHN P. FOLEY.

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Bishop Henry M. Turner, of the African Methodist church, advocates the banishment of all negro criminals. In a sermon recently preached in the city of Macon, he declared that the United States government should deport all the black outlaws to Africa, and expressed the opinion that if a few steamship lines were established between the southern ports and the dark continent a profit might be made thereby by the negroes. It may be the bishop did not intend that he should be taken seriously by his fellow citizens, generally; that his denunciation was merely to impress upon his own mind the enormity of the crime of negro outlawry in the hope of bringing about better conditions. He knows that the federal government has no jurisdiction over the majority of the criminals committed by the negroes, and that the punishment of them depends upon the courts of the several states, and that their judicial tribunals are debarrd from the infliction of that form of punishment. He knows that the only obstacle in the way of the bishop's punitive programme. Criminals could be transported to Africa without the consent of the powers which exercise government, and very certain that no one of them would be willing to extend a welcome to such a large number of white criminals.

It may be, however, that Bishop Turner had in view the fact that Thomas Jefferson when he was president, and James Monroe, when he was governor of Virginia, had a lengthy and interesting correspondence on the question of the establishment of a black penal colony. The initial move in the matter was made by the legislature of Virginia, which directed the governor to send to the federal government in endeavoring to obtain permission from the Secretary of State to send to that colony some negroes that had instigated an insurrection against the state government. Jefferson wrote to the American minister in London to inquire of the minister of the application. In discussing the question, Jefferson did not think that either Spain or Great Britain would be willing to sell to the United States any part of their possessions for such a purpose, and doubted whether even the Indians could be induced to do so. Bishop Turner, it will be seen, is not new. It was in discussion by a state, the federal and state laws on the subject of banishment in the early part of the last century, and had as its advocates, the greatest and the ablest statesmen of the Democratic statesmen. It is, so to say, a sort of Jefferson-Monroe penological doctrine.

It is not improbable that if the territorial conditions of the present day were in existence, then Jefferson, Monroe and the Virginia legislature were in correspondence with respect to a penal colony, one would have been established had the United States then owned Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, or any of the other islands we have acquired in the last 50 or 60 years, some one of them would have been made over for such a purpose. Virginia and the other southern states were then fully alive to the danger of negro insurrection, and would not have hesitated to adopt energetic measures of repression. The African Methodist Episcopalian party was so strong in congress that it could have carried out any policy it deemed essential, and with Virginia leading the way there can be little doubt that the negroes would have been banished to Africa, and that Slavery having been abolished, the social and political evils which have since its existence, inspired the project, are no longer operative, but in the opinion of the African Methodist bishop a criminal state of affairs has arisen which makes the consideration of the old proposition very nearly imperative.

The question now is, why should the more heinous crimes committed by black men should be punished by banishment, while the crimes of white men are punished by imprisonment? Why should the same crime be punished by different measures of justice to whites that stand in the same criminal category? Why make fish of one and flesh of the other? The cost of crime, that is the annual charges, federal, state, county, city and town, on account of the criminal classes, estimated by the United States marshal at upwards of \$200,000,000 per annum. The great army of criminals at large in the country is estimated at 350,000. These figures are of startling significance. Might not the certainty of life banishment have the effect of turning a large percentage of these outlaws from their evil ways?

### ROMANTICISM IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

By MAURICE M. MINTON.

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It would be difficult to believe that Americans can be found who are not proud of the nation which has never engaged in war and not dictated the terms of peace at the close of hostilities. The Stars and Stripes is the one unconquered banner. No one of the great world powers of today can truthfully claim so glorious a record before the eyes of the world.

And yet the nation is in its infancy; the flag an emblem of a progressive people. But of the history of that people what does the average American know? In the turmoil of a busy life, in the multiplicity of divers amusements, the minds of our young people are so filled with the chronicled events of the day. Our high schools, colleges and universities graduate young men and women who have acquired only an idea, in the merest skeleton form, of our national life. Readers of history, and they have grown few since the library lamp and the tape have given place to the gas jet and the electric light, prefer pages devoted to France and Italy and Greece. It is safe to say that the average American reader knows more of the history of European countries than he does of his own.

It is pertinent to inquire into the cause of this condition. Some persons will reply, I questioned, that American history is dry, others that the romantic and interesting crops up every page of French history and to a less degree in the English, and not at all in American. No idea is more wholly false, and wholly universal. The real fact is that American historians, in their practical way, reflecting the general tenor of the American mind, have recorded facts in the most unromantic and unadorned manner. They have written with a plainness and a character. Bancroft's admirable work is direct and practical, yet it is easy to believe that the ordinary reader will close the volumes with a sigh of relief that a self-imposed task has been accomplished. But let the same reader open Parkman's delightful narratives of the Indians, and what a vista of almost mediæval life he holds before him. He will find a picture, in presented of Quebec, of Montreal, of the red men, of the Jesuits, of the French, of the English, of the Hollanders, of the Spaniards, of the Americans, of the Virginians, of the Carolinians, all in the new world introducing the old world ideas. Again, the banishment of the peasants from Acadia and the advent of Creoles of Louisiana. What pictures come to the mind. Behind the transplanted life, placed between the almost satiated sea and the impassable forests, the savage tribes, armed and excited to resistance by the encroachments of the pale-faced race.

The history of Massachusetts from the day the weary seafarers of the Mayflower placed foot on Plymouth Rock is replete with the most dramatic incidents. The most romantic episodes, the most delightful scenes and situations that can be recorded in the pages of history. "Bacon's Rebellion" in Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, of Virginia, of the Carolinians. In narrative contrast to one another stands each colony, distinctive in its own life. One affords a contrast to the other. Habits, customs, thoughts, religious beliefs, social ideas were different in each. The history of the Puritans of New England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Cavaliers of North Carolina, all in the new world introducing the old world ideas. Again, the banishment of the peasants from Acadia and the advent of Creoles of Louisiana. What pictures come to the mind. Behind the transplanted life, placed between the almost satiated sea and the impassable forests, the savage tribes, armed and excited to resistance by the encroachments of the pale-faced race.







# COLORADO SPRINGS' LARGE INTERESTS IN CLEAR CREEK MINES

**D**URING the past year the mining operators of Colorado Springs have become largely interested in the best mining districts in Colorado outside of the great gold camp, Cripple Creek. Deadwood, S. D.; Leadville, Aspen, the great San Juan district and even the Klondike and Cape Nome have been Colorado Springs capital developing the resources of these districts while later Clear Creek has come in for a good share of attention.

Colorado Springs' first mining venture, it might be said, was in the Cripple Creek district. In many, many instances single dollars invested have multiplied into hundreds and thousands—in a few rare cases into millions but while these fortunate investors remain loyal to their Cripple Creek and have a larger investment in the camp than ever they, at the same time, are putting some of their spare capital and profits into other camps.

Two things in particular turned the attention of Colorado Springs towards the Clear Creek district. One was the cutting of rich ore bodies in the Newhouse tunnel at a depth of 2,400 feet from the surface and the other the large investment of the McKinnle-Davie Investment company in the famous Freeland mine and adjoining territory, covering some 300 acres of ground. The first attested for ever the ignorant statement, too often carelessly made about the Clear Creek district, that it was a pocket camp as the last qualities of the ore bodies could not be denied when they were cut at this great depth larger and richer than they had ever been found at the surface. The second showed that one of the leading promotion houses of this city had sufficient faith in the district to purchase one of the best known groups of properties there and prepare for a large expenditure and one of the greatest mining development schemes ever outlined in the state of Colorado.

It is not surprising that after this splendid start other among the astute brokerage and promotion firms of this city should quickly follow and secure controlling groups of properties in some of the best locations of the entire county. That other interests will be secured in this great mining district seems to be a foregone conclusion. In fact several deals are now under way which cannot be spoken of, however, until consummated.

Besides McKinnle-Davie with the Monarch, company other prominent Colorado Springs firms and individuals have become interested. Herbert A. Riedel and company, who promoted the King Edward Mining and Tunnel company, the Crosby-Ehrlich syndicate, who promoted the Eagle Mining company, the W. R. Foley Investment Co., who are securing a large group of claims on Clear Creek, while Mr. D. N. Heizer and other individuals are also making investments there.

The geological conditions of Clear Creek county are well known. The country rock is generally a gneiss, with peridotite and porphyry intrusions. Some of these dikes, which occur all through this territory, run in this course from Quartz hill, Clinch county, through this ground to Freeland and thence on to Summit county and Leadville, and everywhere are accompanied by large bodies of high grade ore and mill dirt. The veins are filled with decomposed porphyry, and the mineral promise and conditions are more than ordinarily encouraging.

There have been many big producers in the Clear Creek district. Following is a partial list among the 200 mines of the camp:

Freeland	32,500,000
Lamarine	3,250,000
Stanley	3,200,000
Mattie	750,000
Onoda	600,000
Shafter	500,000
Sutton	500,000
Crown Point and Virginia	400,000
Alice	400,000
Champion	350,000
Silver Age	325,000
Specie Payment	300,000
Newton	250,000
Tropic	250,000
Gem	250,000
Gen Extension	250,000
Donaldson	250,000
Edgar (Consolidated)	220,000
Franklin	200,000
Lexington	200,000
Humboldt	200,000
Queens	200,000
Dove's Nest	200,000
Amy C.	175,000
Lavaca	150,000
Argo	150,000
Crystal	125,000
Cashio	125,000
Garden	125,000
Freeland Extension	100,000
Republican	100,000
Gen. Thomas	100,000
Pine Shade	100,000
Lavaca	100,000
Gum Tree	100,000
Mayflower	100,000
Santa Fe	100,000
Vote	100,000
Fraction	100,000
Little Champion	90,000
Quito	75,000
Lord Byron	60,000
Sun and Moon	50,000
Brighton	50,000
All placer mines over	3,000,000

The Freeland and other properties purchased by the McKinnle-Davie Investment company were merged into what is known as the Monarch Mining, Tunnel, Transportation and Power Co. Some idea of the company's holdings can be gathered by studying the map presented herewith and the following remarks from the company's prospectus:

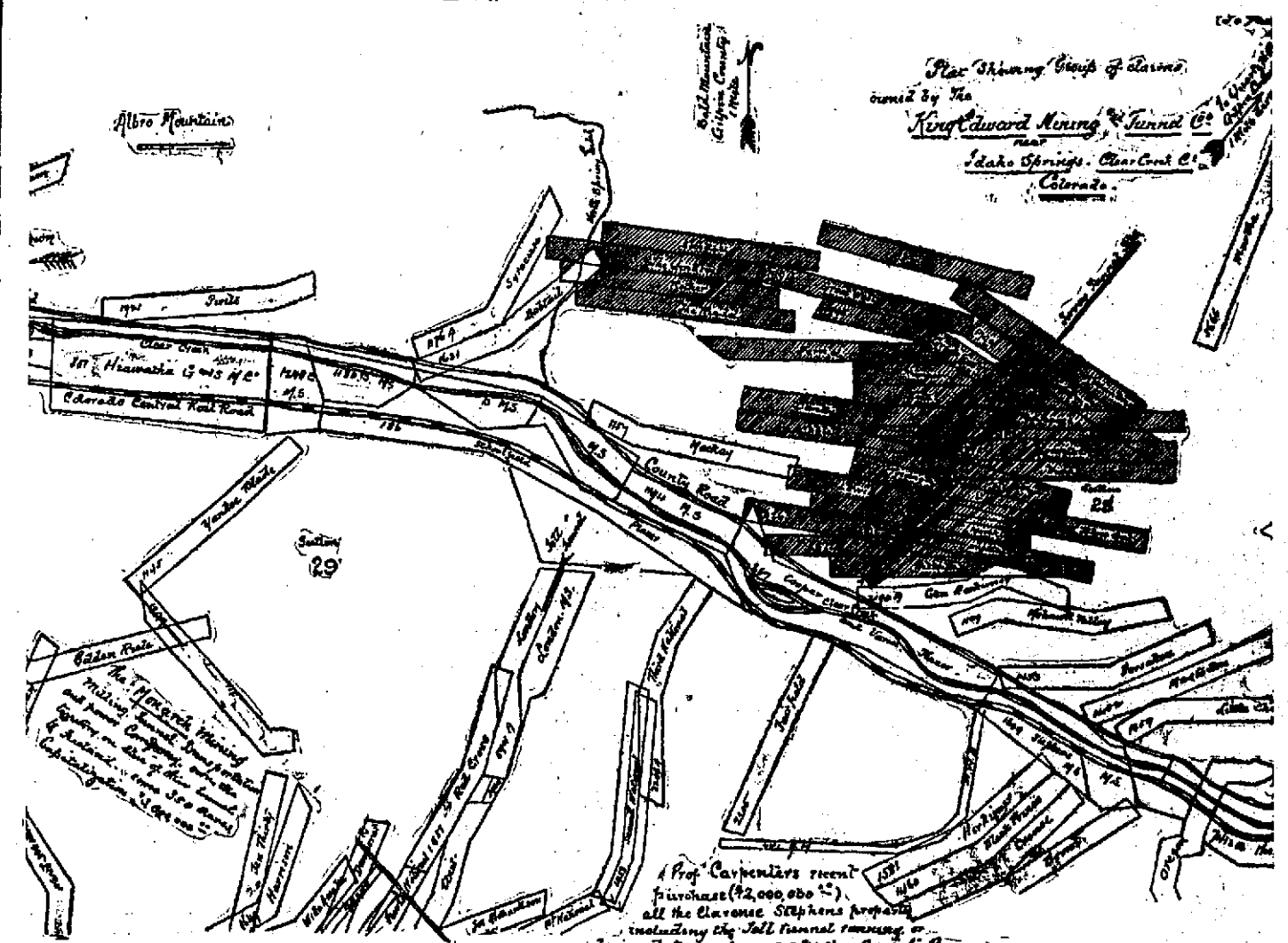
The Freeland vein was discovered in 1880 and was soon thereafter acquired by Col. John M. Dumont. Over \$5,000,000 has been taken from the Freeland mine since 1870, and the mine has attained a vertical depth of less than 800 feet. The ground between the main Freeland shaft and the Toledo, a distance of about 1,200 feet, is absolutely unprospected below the surface.

As the above production was at a time when smelting charges were \$17.00 per ton, as against from \$5.00 to \$7.00 now, and transportation from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per ton, as against \$1.50 now, one can readily see how much greater would have been the net value of the production had the same conditions existed then as do today.

The high price charged in the olden times for smelting necessitated the throwing of immense quantities of ore over the dump, and as the mill situated on the ground years ago was only able to save from 30 to 50 per cent, of the values of such ore as was treated, its dumps contain ore of great value, all of which can be worked over and probably pay a profit to the company. This is emphasized by the fact that lessees who sorted and shipped a small portion of the slag dump of the old smelter operated by former owners of the property have received returns of over \$14,000.

The Toledo lies across Trail creek lines with it. The ore is of the same general character, and the veins seems to be equal in size and strength, although in the opinion of Mr. Moore, the consulting engineer, and Mr. McClelland, managing director of the company, it is not the same vein, their judgment being that it is a parallel

Since the Newhouse Tunnel Proved Values at Great Depth, and the Freeland and Other Mines Were Purchased By the McKinnle-Davie Investment Company, Many Other Important Deals Have Been Made.



greater production if handled by the owners.

The McClelland tunnel will cut the Toledo vein at a depth of about 1,500 feet, thus draining and developing a vast area of new ground in this property. It consists of six tunnel locations, aggregating 15,000 feet, starting in Clear Creek valley, 248 feet from the main line of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and 456 feet from Clear Creek, which is 84 feet lower than the mouth of the tunnel. The company also owns a large acreage at the mouth of the tunnel for dumping ground, and has started sufficiently high to enable an automatic concentrating mill at the mouth of the tunnel to place its ore directly at the railroad.

The tunnel, which is now being driven, is projected directly towards the Freeland-Toledo group, and will reach them on the dip of their veins in about 5,100 feet, cutting them at a depth from the surface of from 1,800 to 3,300 feet, according to the contour of the ground, the company's engineer estimating that the tunnel will cap the pay shoot of the Freeland 1,300 feet below the lowest workings, and the Toledo about 1,800 feet. With the values continuing to that depth, the amount of ore in sight when the tunnel is completed should be almost beyond computation.

The St. Patrick side lines with the Freeland, and has a parallel vein, recently discovered from which lessees are now saving ore. The general formation is the same as the Freeland, and the ore seems to be identical. Should the vein continue as at present exposed, the company will own over 3,000 feet of it, and when one considers its resemblance to the Freeland, and the fact that it is all virgin ground, it would not seem over sanguine to anticipate that this mine will prove to be one of the company's best properties. At present it is being worked through a crosscut from the Freeland level to the Freeland mine, and will be reached by the tunnel the same as the Freeland and the Toledo.

The Bush and the Dickey also adjoin the Freeland, and contain what is known as the Split vein, from which lessees are reported to have taken over \$5,000 in the last two years.

The Toledo Extension, Toledo Side, Lake County, Maid of the Mist, Senorita, St. Catherine, and Gladstone adjoin the Freeland, Toledo and St. Patrick, and aside from their prospective value owing to this district having many parallel veins, they are very valuable in protecting the apex rights of the other properties of the company.

So far, there has been comparatively little prospecting on these claims, except the necessary patent work. They all show good, strong veins, however, and promise well with development.

The other properties of the company are not patented, with the exception of the Fair Extension, Fair No. 2 and Fair No. 3, and are located in such manner as to protect all of the rights of the tunnel, which will pass through the entire territory. So far, there has not been sufficient development work done on these claims to open up any large ore bodies, but as they are traversed by many veins and dikes, as is shown by the outcroppings, it is the belief of the management that long before the tunnel reaches the Freeland many other valuable mines will be opened up. The company expects to

patent the remainder of these properties at once.

The King Edward M. & T. Co. promoted by Herbert A. Riedel & Co., owns 31 claims, the majority being exceptionally valuable, frequent porphyry dikes occurring throughout their entire territory, they also have a tunnel about 5,000 feet in length, which gains enormous depth almost from the start, and a wagon road and railroad both pass at the mouth of the tunnel, with Clear Creek just below. Power dikes are to be installed at once, and some of the \$250 ore recently sampled is to be taken out. One of the veins of this group is fully 50 feet wide. It will be curious to see this when cut at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in the tunnel.

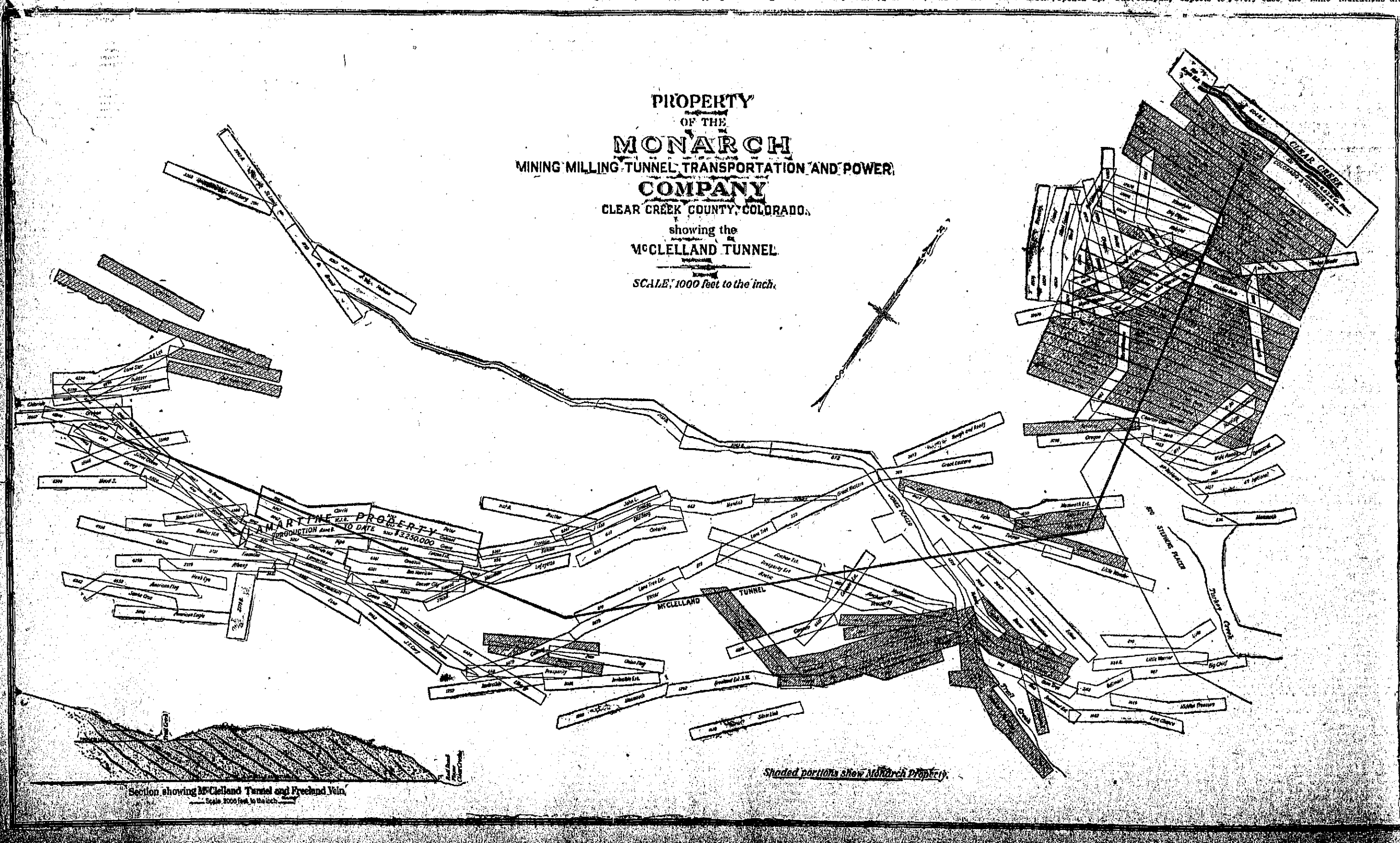
It will be seen by the plan map which accompanies this article, that the Torrey tunnel cuts the whole of the veins at right angles. The tunnel is designed to run under the highest part of the mountain, which is very precipitous, gaining at least eight inches on every foot from start until the Lindsay is reached in about 2,400 feet. This vein occupies the apex of the mountain, and is fully 2,500 feet above the creek level. Following is a brief report on some of the more prominent claims in this group made by Mr. D. C. Vidler, who has been mining in this district some 15 years.

The Lucky Lode is a very important and desirable location and shows a very large vein, which would justify development on its own account. The surface values in an upper adit ran better than \$40 per ton. The vein is fully five feet between walls, and shows mineral of a milling grade from the entrance in. A lower adit is in about 200 feet, and has already cut one other vein a half mile, but which shows good values. Some of the ore from here ran as high as 20 per cent. copper and about \$8 in gold while another vein showed values of \$18 in gold and silver, the sample covering the whole crevice of four feet. This adit is in good condition and should be pushed. There is a large crevice to commence on in both veins. The appearances indicate an ore body in the near vicinity.

The Oretta vein comes next, and it is an extremely important one. It is a true fissure, clear and well defined. The outcropping can be traced on surface from end to end for three thousand feet, the length owned on this vein by the company. In some places the outcroppings are over two feet wide of fine quartz. There has been considerable development done on this mine, and the workings are for the most part in excellent condition.

An adit has been driven on the vein for 240 feet, showing ore of a good grade and quite a large streak of mill or concentrating ore. It is a rich copper ore, running as high as 25 per cent. and even 30 per cent.; the whole back of the level is stained with copper, denoting large ore bodies somewhere near. I have submitted samples taken from here by Mr. Lewis, my recollection being that the value by assay was \$100 in copper and \$150 odd in gold and silver.

Another level about eighty feet long, connected with the one just mentioned by an upraise, shows some nice ore, a black copper oxide. A sack sample netted 40 the weight being seventy pounds. Other openings are, a shaft fifteen feet, crosscut tunnel thirty-three feet, in every case the mine indications are





most encouraging. There is considerable work to be done, and a car will be ready for work.

The tunnel will cut this vein at a depth of about 400 feet, and on the dip of the vein about 500 feet. I should judge, besides which, much greater depth will be gained by pushing laterals on this vein from the tunnel shaft. This is an extremely valuable property.

The Great East is next, with a shaft down seventy feet, showing from thirty to forty inches of mineralized ore. All of which should go to the mill, the quartz also is heavily mineralized, showing lead, copper and iron. Assays of samples of this run \$18 to \$19 per ton—a fine milling product. A big porphyry dike takes the place of the hanging wall here, and separates this vein from the one above, which is the Great West. I am inclined to think it is the same vein. It is one of the most remarkable in the country, and at least eighty feet wide. Appearances are in favor of this porphyry dike pinching to a minimum or playing out with depth, for the shaft of the Great East reaches at more than 45 degrees, while the shaft of the Great West has no more than a 15 degree pitch, and I believe below they will be one and the same vein. It is one of the most interesting mineralogical and geological conditions that has recently come under my notice. It is certainly a contact feature of the first magnitude, and should be a big mineral bearer; the tunnel alone will tell this. This, however, I do know, that this vein is opened on Fall river, about a mile east, and there above at surface values worth \$10 to \$15 in gold, for seven or eight feet wide. If so at surface, at the enormous depth at which this vein will be cut, it should surely be rich. This can only be determined by development.

The Rother is a very promising mine, and has had considerable work done on it; in one case a tunnel is driven 500 feet, and above that again one of 200 feet, and still another above, about

eighty feet. Enormous bodies of low grade mineral appear on the surface, and in places in the vein. Indeed, there can be no question as to the value of this vein, as it is in pay today. The vein in sight would make a fine concentration, and consequently there may be this is not all. Although the tunnels or adits have been driven as above, no raise or stoppage has been attempted, and the quantity is enormous. In the breast I found ore which is certainly of a much higher grade, and I feel certain that the Rother is a very valuable mine. One rarely sees larger mineral bodies at this depth. The Rother should be worked; the adit is gaining great depth, and the facilities for working cannot be surpassed. The entrance of the tunnel or adit is on an excellent wagon road, from North Spring gulch.

The Centurion Gold Mining company, promoted by Messrs. Mansel, Crittley & Co., owns a valuable group of territory about eight miles from the monarch and King Edward groups. One of the most prominent properties here is the Centurion, which contains a direct extension of the great Donaldson vein, which is credited with a production of over \$500,000. The vein has been opened up and sunk to a depth of 500 feet. It makes exactly the same showing as in Donaldson territory and is looked upon as an excellent prospect. Lead from the vein shows values of about \$100 per ton, and there is hardly a doubt but what a mine will be developed in the course of operations. Close to this property is the old Winger mine, which contains a direct extension of another well-known producer on the hill, while in practically all of the company's other properties good prospects are opened up.

One of the most promising properties shown herewith. The company owns outright seven lode claims, a valuable mill site and tunnel site and has already made cash payments upon an option covering four other valuable

properties along the line of the tunnel. One of these latter is the Iron Mask, a property which has already been produced from, and another, the Miner's Dream, which has now exposed a fine vein of low grade ore and which will probably be the first mine produced from this company. The tunnel site is an excellent one. Within 300 feet from the mouth the Iron Mask vein will be cut at a depth of 200 feet, and another of the company's veins will be encountered as the work proceeds and depth is gained. The Centurion vein should be penetrated to a distance of from 300 to 1,000 feet and at a depth of fully 1,000 feet from the surface.

A contract has been let to drive this tunnel 1,000 feet and work will soon commence. A boarding house will be erected upon the property and later on a mill, if same seems advantageous to the management.

The Engle Mining and Investment company, promoted by the Crosby-Enrich syndicate, owns a group of claims which have been steady producers for some time, and which gives promise of being one of the coming mines of the district. The group covers an area of 60 acres and the company's vein has been found at this depth and the company will have a great deal of virgin stoning ground on which to commence work.

**TEXAS ALICE.**

The Ruble of the Texas Alice company, is still idle, but work will probably be resumed as soon as Manager J. S. Fitting has returned. The large air compressor is in place and ready for operation.

**JOHN A. LOGAN.**

A track is being laid on the level connecting the 500-foot station of the John A. Logan with the 1,000-foot station of the American Eagle, and as soon as this work is completed steady shipments will begin from this Gold Hill group. The company's vein has been found at this depth and the company will have a great deal of virgin stoning ground on which to commence work.

The activity in this section is constantly increasing, and the hill promises to be the most important one in the district.

"I do not want to boom the Detroit stock," said Mr. Morse on Thursday, speaking to a representative of the Gazette, "neither my self nor my associates hold a share; but I have no objection to your publishing the true facts in the case. I will also add that the mine is open, and the ore is in the hands of the owner, and I am not at all disposed to corroborate for himself the statements I have given to you."

**STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE.**

It is reported that a strike has been made in the bottom of the deep shaft on the Stratton's Independence property. It is not only that a new vein has been found, but also that the ore is of a high grade, and the southern portion of the property is that which has heretofore revealed little ore, although it has been very true, its importance can hardly be overestimated. For it will mean an immense block of stoning ground in virgin territory from the very start. This shaft is now doing something over 1,000 feet, and any discovery at this depth has its significance; but if it dips toward the south, it not only assures a great body of property, but also the fact that the Independence on the south, which has never developed pay ore on the seemingly attractive location, means a great deal of broad developing for the mine and for Cripple Creek.

**VICTOR M. & L.**

The Victor Mines and Development company has a good body of ore in what is believed to be a permanent vein in the south drift of the 150-foot level of the Aluminum mine. The body gives assays of about an ounce and a half across a three-foot width.

**DEALS AND LEASES.**

Some of the more important deals and leases arranged recently are as follows:

**ACACIA.**

The directors of the Acacia company have arranged to lease the property to Burns claim, having decided this policy is more wise at the present time than to attempt work on company account. The main vein of the Acacia is the 350-foot level, has been leased to the Monarch Mining and Leasing company, at 25 per cent royalties, and the southern portion of the claim has been let to the same company. The 150-foot level in the main shaft Falney and associates have been granted a lease, and J. E. Cooper has secured the Robinson vein.

**CHRISTMAS.**

King and Whiting, leasing on the Hill City placer of the Independence Consolidated company, made a shipment of about 60 tons of two-ounce ore early in the week, although the lease is bottomed just at present with surface water resulting from the heavy snow of the old.

**POLVIN AND VAINE.**

Polvin and Vaine of the Christmas, started a 125-foot shaft of 400 ore.

**DANTE.**

Sebeck Bros., leasing on the Dante, have a shipment of two car-loads of 30 ore ready to go out as soon as the road blockade is cleared.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**

Details of shipments recently sent out from various properties in the district will be found in the items below:

**ECLIPSE.**

A carload of ore was shipped Monday by the Bolleppe company, which is responsible for the high royalties which are being paid. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**WOCKLOFF.**

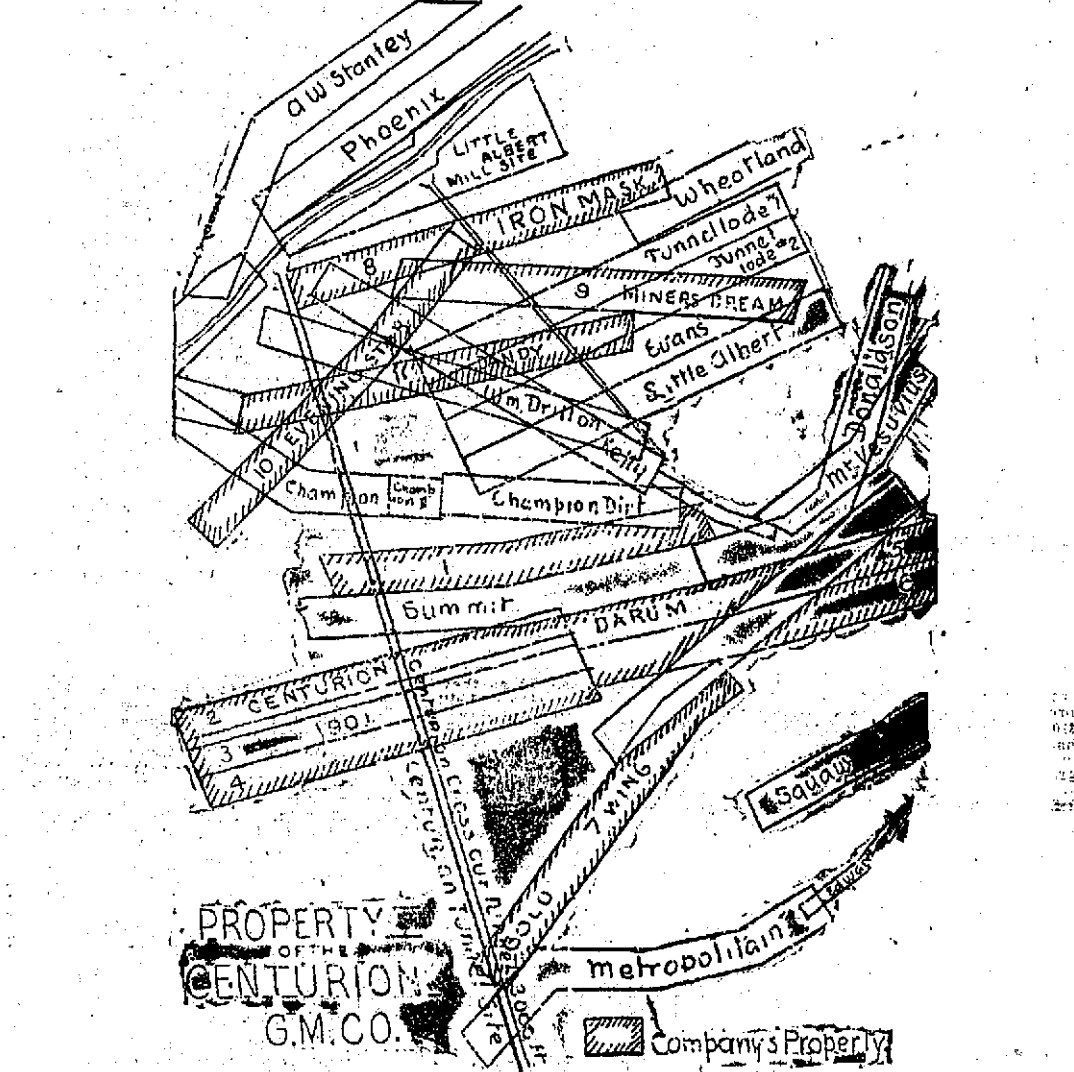
In addition to these leases, George Wockloff is working and maintaining a regular production, a large portion of which is being shipped to the mill. He is still sinking the mine from the third level.

**THE WOCKLOFF LEASE.**

The Wockloff lease expires at the end of the year, after which the company may lease the mine to the Wockloffs. On the morning Star claim the leases are in a low-grade body of ore, but are pursuing active development in the hope of developing a high-grade body.

**MONTREAL COMPANY.**

The directors of the Montreal Gold Mining and Milling company have just granted a lease to the Victor Mines and Development company, at 25 per cent royalties, and the southern portion of the claim has been let to the same company.



**LITTLE MAY.**

George Bentley, leasing block four of the Little May, reports that he has encountered several rich stringers in the south drift of the Little May vein at the 225-foot level. An assay of these stringers, aggregating 20 ounces, has been made, and the results show a considerable quantity of the phonolite vein. Good ore is also showing in the south drift of this level.

**GOLD DOLLAR.**

A good strike has been made in the tunnel level of the Gold Dollar mine on the east slope of Beacon Hill. The company has completed a new shaft, and has begun work on the new level. The vein is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**AMERICAN EAGLE.**

It is reported that a rich strike has been made in the level which is being sunk to connect the 500-foot level of the John A. Logan with the 1,000-foot level of the American Eagle. Both belong to W. S. Stratton, and are included in his Cripple Creek level. The vein is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**DEADWOOD.**

Perkins, Buckner & Co., leasing on the Deadwood No. 2, are in rich ore in the seventh level of that property at a distance of 140 feet south of the shaft. The shoot was encountered about 100 feet, and the ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**C. C. COLUMBIA.**

A shipment of 12 tons was made Tuesday from the property of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE.**

While the strike in the third level of the Stratton's Independence property is of the first importance, the discovery of the ore bodies which have been found in the upper levels, the find is very important, as it gives most satisfactory assurance that good ore exists at the bottom of the deep shaft. The vein is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**JOHN A. LOGAN.**

The John A. Logan property is being worked on the 1,000-foot level. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**TEXAS ALICE.**

The Texas Alice property is being worked on the 1,000-foot level. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

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The John A. Logan property is being worked on the 1,000-foot level. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**WITH THE CORPORATIONS.**

Matters of interest to mine-owners and stockholders in Cripple Creek corporations will be found itemized in the following paragraphs:

**GOLD KING BOOKS CLOSED.**

The books of the Gold King company, which were closed Monday, show a profit of \$2,125.50. The company is doing well.

**ENDING CONSOLIDATION.**

At the regular monthly meetings of the directors of the Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies which were held in Victor Monday it was decided to pass the dividends due this month, amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000. The company is doing well.

**REDEVELOPMENT OF DIVIDENDS.**

Monday was the largest dividend day which has come so far this year, the sum of \$368,000 having been distributed to stockholders as profits from the Cripple Creek mine. The company is doing well.

**NEW INVESTMENT COMPANY.**

The Ross-Blake-Griffin investment company of Cripple Creek has been reorganized, and the new company is now in operation. The company is doing well.

**THE BUSINESS OF THE ROSS-BLAKE-GRIFFIN COMPANY.**

The business of the Ross-Blake-Griffin company is now to be carried on under the new company. The company is doing well.

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**MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK.**

Details of the various mining transactions and news of strikes and shipments at camp.

# MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

## Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

### DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Particulars of development work lately undertaken or in progress in the camp will be found detailed below:

**ORPHAN BELLE.**

The new shaft of the Orphan Belle, through which the Isabella is to be worked at the 800-foot depth, is now down about 170 feet. The prospecting will be started after the shaft has reached about 400 feet.

**LITTLE FRANK S.**

Drifting is in progress at the 100-foot depth on the Little Frank S. on Raven hill, on a vein which is thought to be the extension of the productive Joe Dandy lead. Assays obtained from a small streak run as high as \$300 and the company, a Michigan corporation, is putting some hands to work on it. At present no ore is being saved owing to the narrowness of the pay streak.

**JOB DANDY.**

No effort is being made toward increasing the production of the Joe Dandy, the ore shipped simply being that taken out in the course of development work. The drifts in the 300-foot level north of the mine have been extended to the boundary of the property. A good phonolite dike about eight feet in width is being followed. The dike matter is screened and sorted, and gives excellent values. A large plant of machinery has been ordered and will be installed early in the summer.

**MARIA A.**

Drifting is being accomplished in the bottom of a mine from the 80-foot level of the Maria A. on Raven hill by Lessees Chander and associates. An adit and new vein had been opened at the 130-foot depth. The drift has been run on the vein for about 40 feet. It yields assays of about 100 per ton across the two-foot width.

**IDA A.**

Hall & Co., leasing the north block of the Ida A. on Raven hill, are drifting south on a strong vein, and have extended the production of the mine to the 100-foot level. The drift has been run on the vein for about 40 feet. It yields assays of about 100 per ton across the two-foot width.

**ABE LINCOLN.**

McKay & Co. of Colorado Springs and Pueblo are developing the Abe Lincoln on Raven hill in the 150-foot level. An adit is being run to the west at this depth and has already reached 60 feet from the shaft where the lessees believe they have cut the Joe Dandy vein. The vein or dike seems to be better than the one in the 100-foot level, and the lessees are confident that it will be a valuable discovery when they have drilled the required distance for in a vein which they say is of a high grade. The work is being pushed on to connect with the south drift of the Joe Dandy.

**BEN HUR.**

Hansen Brothers, leasing on the Little King claim of the Ben Hur company, have now started work through the Good Will tunnel to open the shoot which they found productive in the 150-foot level. They will drift out under the ore and open at a depth of between 400 and 500 feet. They expect to make a valuable discovery when they have drilled the required distance for in a vein which they say is of a high grade. The work is being pushed on to connect with the south drift of the Joe Dandy.

**ELKTON.**

A report was given the rounds Tuesday in well-informed mining circles that the main workings of the Elkton mine would be practically closed down in a few days for a couple of weeks or so.

The report was to the effect that at the present time the water could not be lowered, that active operations in the workings would cease for a time and that all the energies of the management would be bent on getting the water out of the mine. The matter was large stockholders. They did not seem to make any secret of the matter, but looked upon it as a matter of course. The water has been so bad that the mine has been practically closed down in a few days for a couple of weeks or so.

**MOUNTAIN BOY.**

The condition of the weather has knocked out prospecting for the present on the Mountain Boy claim of the Mountain Boy company. Although active work will most likely be commenced as soon as a suitable shaft to center operations can be picked out.

**GOLDEN CYCLE.**

The new machinery on the Golden Cycle, which is being worked on the 1,000-foot level, is being installed. The company is doing well.

**DETROIT.**

F. T. Morse who, with Fred Malone and Tom Denney, is leasing on the Detroit property, is in the city Thursday and reported that a good strike had been made at a depth of 200 feet from the surface.

The Detroit property is being worked on the 1,000-foot level. The ore is of a high grade, and the company is doing well.

**THE STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE DIVIDEND.**

The Stratton's Independence dividend was declared a short time ago at an increase of 5 per cent, a share of \$100. The increase was made on the recommendation of Consulting Engineer John Hays Hammond.

**THE GOLD KING DIVIDEND.**

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